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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Ganesh Kumar Baskar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	220239
Center	Online	Date	4/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For Ganesh Kumar Baskar(

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art unlike Classical art is an expression of subaltern identity and common man's life

Worli Paintings

① Historical continuation of Indian society
↳ Worli paintings similar to Bhimbetka paintings

② use of locally available material in an environmentally conscious ways
↳ Base of cow dung
↳ Only white pigment is used for paintings

③ Creativity in showing daily life
eg. Goddess Kalghata for fertility is represented symbolically

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Gond Paintings

① Represent local gond traditions like Gond Dharma.

② ~~Gaa~~ Shows rural life creatively ~~via~~ ~~the~~ through symbolic representation of animals

~~③ A Creativity using~~

Tribal art represents the diversity and creativity ~~of~~ as distinct from the mainstream society

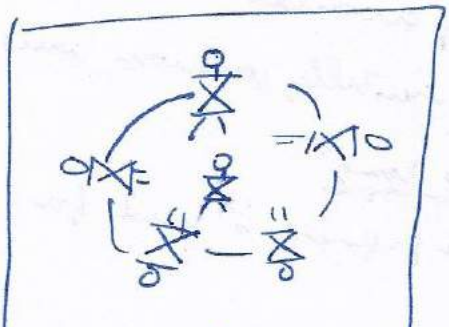

Fig - Warli Paintings

For Ganesh Kumar Baskar

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis code led to a reform of the Zamindar based legal system to a western system based on rule of law.

Advantages of reforms

1. Rule of law
2. Separation of powers
3. Reduction in power of caste panchayat led to social reform
4. Reduced powers of Zamindars who were corrupt

Exclusion of Indians in Judicial reforms

1. Laws were codified by British like Sir William Jones and not Indians though they assisted

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(2) Higher judiciary manned by British judges. Highest position of Indians was limited to Munsiff.

(3) Use of Persian and English as court language instead of vernacular led to exclusion of Indians

(4) Procedural codes like IPC (1861), CrPC (1861) based on victorian era values rather than Indian values.

(5) Creation of courts of appeal and Sadar courts in key cities made it difficult for Indian villagers to travel and participate.

Cornwallis reforms formed the ~~bed of refor~~ bedrock of reform of Indian judiciary though it excluded Indians. Its rules are still used Today eg. CrPC (1973) is based on CrPC (1861).

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The repression of freedom movement during 1st World War drove the youth underground and led to revolutionary movements in India.

Revolutionary movement

① Communist movement influenced by Bolshevik revolution of 1917
- → Communist Party of India in 1920
- → Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case, 1924

② Hindustan Socialist republican Army
- → participated by Bhagat Singh
- → Kakori Train Raid (1925)
- → Sanders murder (1928)
- → Bomb in central legislative Council against Public safety Bill, 1928

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↳ Incorporated socialistic ideals
↳ secular movement

(3) Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha

By Bhagat Singh to move youth away from revolutionary struggle towards mass movement.

(4) Bengal revolutionary movement under Surya Sen

↳ Chittagong armoury Raid (1920)
↳ Participation of women like Pritilata Waddedar
↳ Participation of Muslims due to no religious vows - Mir Ahmed
↳ Focus on group action, not individual action unlike 1910's

Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries not just focussed on violence but also had a view on future Indian society. They also encouraged youth involvement in freedom struggle.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Marshall plan refers to the development aid given by the USA to liberal democracies of Western Europe to rebuild society after the destruction of 2nd world war.

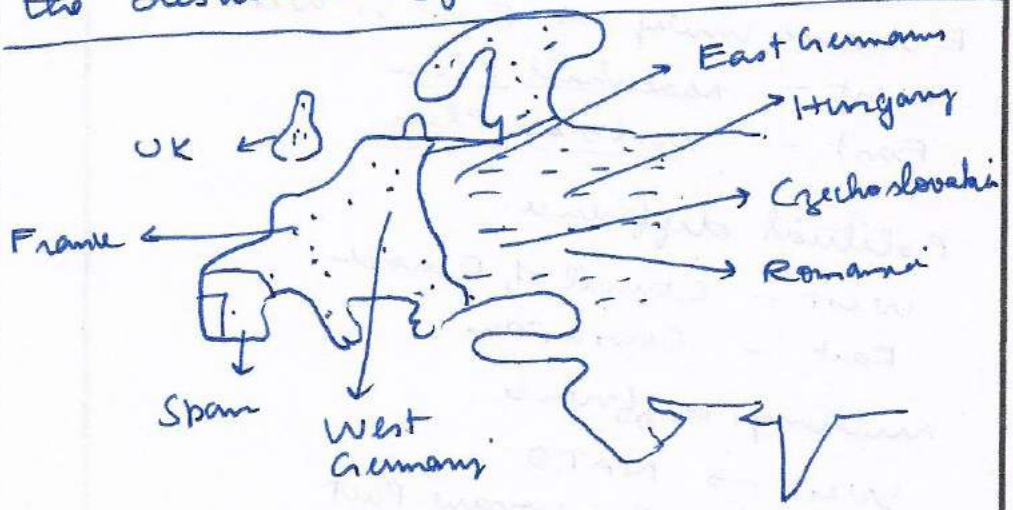

Figure: Europe

Marshall plan countries

Molotov plan countries

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Lead to Recovery

① All western european countries developed at a fast ~~fast~~ pace

② Lead to peace in Europe as they all benefited from reconstruction.

③ No communist upsurge due to development.

Creation of Two Europes → due to US-USSR rivalry

① Economic unity → East vs West
West – Marshall Plan
East – Molotov Plan

② Political difference
West – Council of Europe
East – Cominform

③ Military difference
West → NATO
East → 6 Warsaw Pact

The differences between East and West Europe set the stage for cold war confrontation between US and USSR

For Ganesh Kumar Baskar(ganeshdtu@gmail.com)

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. (150 words) 10

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 23 of Indian constitution specifically prohibits bonded labour. Despite this this menace still exists in India.

Causes of Bonded Labour

1. Poverty of parents forces them to sell their children into bonded labour.
2. Dependence on informal credit leads to bonded labour in case of non-payment.
3. Implementation of prohibition not uniform across the country
4. Lack of attention of media, NGOs and civil society to this problem.

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(5) Lack of political will due to influence of owners of brick kilns etc - who use bonded labour.

(6) Lack of education and awareness among bonded labourer.

Steps to redress

(1) Social movement to create awareness

(2) Encouragement of formal credit to avoid debt trap

(3) Separate law to punish bonded labour under non-bailable bailable sections

(4) Use of poverty alleviation schemes like MNREGA.

These measures will enable us to achive worker rights and reasonable pay under Art 43 of ~~directive~~ directive principles of state policy.

For Ganesh Kumar Pandey

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? (150 words) 10

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

The movie "Udta Punjab" highlighted the issue of abuse of drugs by Indian youth.

Factors that enhance risk of drug abuse

1. Easy availability
2. Low social taboo
3. Lack of fear of law enforcement
4. Unemployment makes youth take drugs for entertainment. eg. Punjab
5. Alienation of youth due to political factors. eg. North East, Jammu Kashmir
6. External intervention. Eg. ISI of Pakistan encourages drugs in Punjab.
7. Lack of rehabilitation infrastructure for drug addicts
8. Lack of policy on deaddiction act a

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national level.

(9) Geographical location. Eg. Closeness to Golden triangle or golden crescent.

Fig - drug production.

Measures to address issue

(1) Policy framework for youth drug abuse

(2) Building human and infrastructure capacity of deaddiction centres.

(3) Stringent implementation of Narcotics Substance Act.

(4) Bilateral engagement with Pakistan and Myanmar to check drug transport

(5) Awareness creation via Role models

(6) Employment creation for youth

These measures will enable India to make its youth part of demographic dividend and not demographic disaster

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to ~~closer~~ closer integration of regions and nations by exchange of people, ideas, capital, goods and services.

The ~~ex~~ exchange of people and ideas leads to formation of cultural impact.

Impact of globalization

① Cultural homogenization

- Indians watch same movies on Netflix as other nations
- Indian art and music are neglected in favour of foreign art and music
- Traditional Indian ~~musicians~~ musician and artists lose jobs

② Cultural hybridisation

Indian culture mixes with international culture leading to a unique culture

Eg - Mcdonalds in India does not

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serve beef though it is main ingredient in the USA.

③ Cultural internationalization

Indian culture is exported to other countries which strengthen it

eg. Yoga and Indian cuisine is popular in western world

④ Cultural extremism

Popular movements in India attacking the cultural invasion due to globalisation

eg. ~~Attacks~~ Attacks on valentine's day celebration

⑤ Cultural commodification

More emphasis on economic aspects rather than internal aspects

eg. Celebration of Mother's day vs. Respect for mother.

Indian society must accept the cultural globalisation due to ~~the~~ the benefit but preserve our indigenous culture and out for future generations.

For Ganesh Kumar Pasky(ganeshkumar...)

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile industry started with 1 mill in ~~Chennai~~ Mumbai in 1853 and spread across the country.

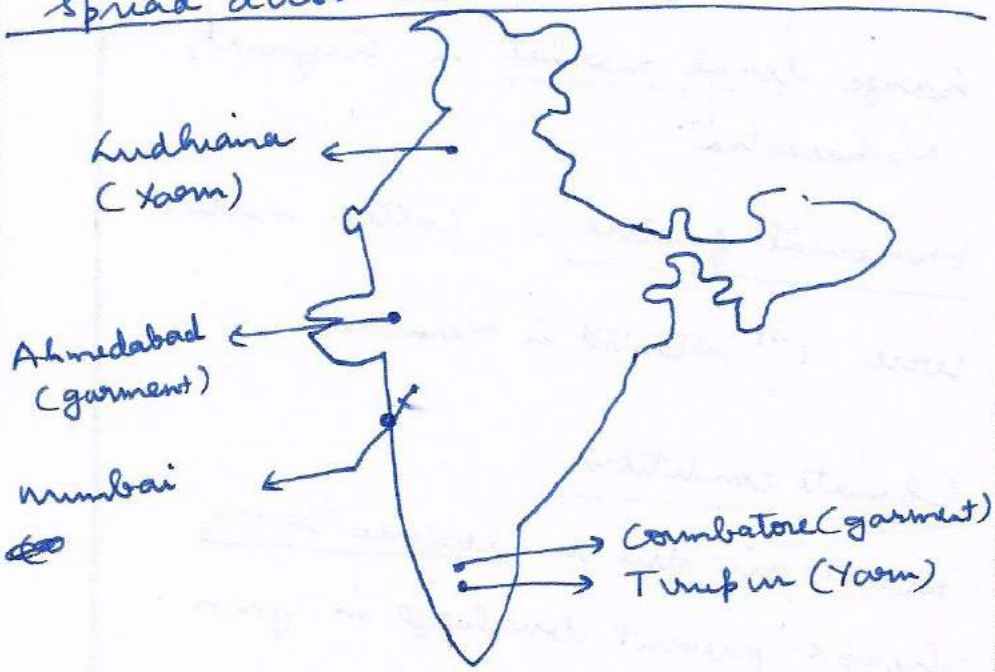

Fig- distribution of cotton industry

Factors for localization of cotton in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region

① Availability of capital from Mumbai region as it is financial capital of India

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(2) Close to cotton growing areas in Malwa Plateau with Black soil

(3) Close to Ports for export
eg. Nhava Sheva, JNPT

(4) Large local market in Gujarat, Maharastra.

(5) Historical factors - Cotton mills were 1st started in Mumbai

(6) Climate conditions
moist air due to closeness to sea helps prevent breakage in yarn.

The above factors led to emergence of Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region as a leader in cotton textiles in India.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Coastal and Marine ecosystems are most sensitive to environmental changes like climate change.

Impact of GHG on coastal and marine ecosystem

1. GHG emission leads to rise in sea level resulting in disappearance of islands eg. Maldives
2. Submergence of key cities like Mumbai, chennai in coastal areas.
3. Salt water mixes with groundwater in coastal ~~area~~ areas.
4. Change in Carbon dioxide composition and temperature due to GHG emissions will bleach coral reefs
   ↳ Coral atolls in Lakshadweep may be affected.

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(5) High temperature and Carbon dioxide will change the growth areas and species biodiversity of planktons and other organisms that consume it

Measures for Protection and restoration of vulnerable ecosystem

(1) Implementation of coastal Regulation Zone Rules (CRZ)

(2) Plantation of mangroves belt in coastal areas

(3) Prevention of coral bleaching using artificial beds eg. Artificial reef used near Vaan island in Palk strait

(4) Declaration of environmentally sensitive zone through Island Protection Zones in Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands

This will enhance the blue carbon capture mechanism via mangroves and other coastal ecosystem helping us to reduce GHG levels as well as reduce vulnerability.

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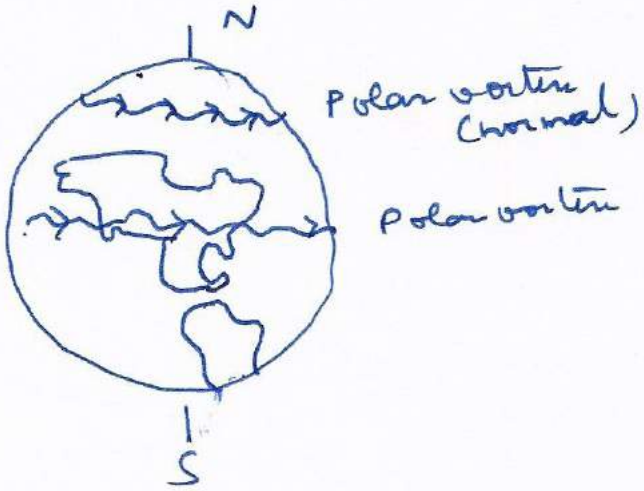
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex refers to geostrophic winds that change course from polar regions and blows across tropical ~~eg~~ regions resulting in cold temperatures in those places.

Fig. Polar vortex



Sub zero Temperature in Florida

① Polar vortex blows winds that have travelled through polar regions.

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(2) These polar vortex winds leads to low temperature even in tropical areas like Florida.

Polar vortex is an anamoly that can affect the climate, economy, and life of people as in Florida.

For Ganesh Kumar Bookstore

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

medieval Indian literature changed due to socio-political changes in India brought about by Sufi and Bhakti movement influence. This led to emphasis on devotional poetry.

① Qawwali in Urdu
By intermixing of Persian and Hindi poetry under influence of Sufi - Amir Khusrau

② Vakh poetry in Kashmir
By Lal Ded as a part of Bhakti movement

③ Sittar Poetry ~~by~~ in Tamil Nadu
under the influence of Tayumanavar.

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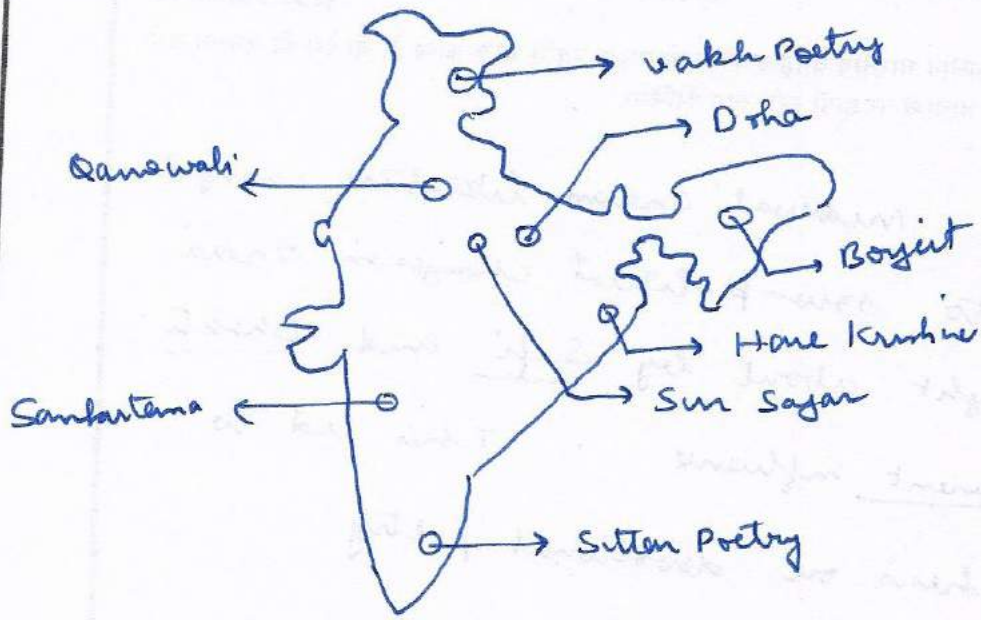

Fig - devotional music

(4) Sankirtana ~~Sankirtana~~ - Namdev in Maharashtra - Bhakti

(5) Doha of Kabir as part of Hindu - Muslim mix of poetry

(6) Surasagar of Surdas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Krishna-devotee songs including "Hare Krishna" chant in ~~Kas~~ Bengal under Chaitanya mahaprabhu

(8) Borgut Music in Assam under Shankardeva as part of Bhakti Tradition

Clearly devotional poetry in medieval India led to development of vernacular literature and brought god closer to devotees without need for priests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The public pressure brought on by Home Rule leagues, ~~Rowlatt~~ Satyagraha ~~and~~ under Gandhiji and promises during World War I led Montagu - Chelmsford reforms and passing of Govt. of India Act, 1919

Major changes in Govt. of India Act 1919

① Introduction of Dyarchy at ~~state~~ provincial level

② Introduction of Bicameralism at the centre for 1st time

③ First provision for direct elections in British India

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(4) Provision of voting rights to women for the 1st time.

(5) Expansion of communal electorate to Sikhs, Indian Christians etc

(6) Formation of a Central Public Service Commission.

(7) Discrimination between states by given more seats in central legislative council to states based on "strategic considerations"

(8) Splitting of state subjects into transferred and reserved lists

(9) "Local government" given to provinces

(10) Non-official majority at centre with elected majority in provinces.

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Significance as historic landmark

① Popular control of key subjects gave Indian leaders experience

② It showed Indian public how an independent India will function

③ Showed success of popular movements under Home rule league and Gandhi
↳ Shifted leadership completely from elite to popular masses

④ Led to split in Congress on the basis of Swarajists like CR Das, Motilal Nehru and No-changer.

Govt-of India act 1919 laid the foundation for future reforms. But it was also a carrot of British as in conjunction with stick of Rowlatt Act

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

British EIC which entered as ~~the~~ a trading company became masters of India in a couple of centuries due to following factors:

① Superior military skill and arms
↳ Latest guns, artillery

② Financial stability due to profitable trade under Indian rulers who could not pay salaries

③ Diplomacy and Tact
↳ Triparlito alliance against Mysore in 3rd Anglo-Mysore War

④ Innovative arrangements like Policy of ring fence, Subsidiary alliance

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(5) Competent 2nd line of leadership
↳ Arthur Wellesley, Eyre Coot etc.

Major developments in British conquest from 1757 to 1856

(1) Battle of Plassey (1757) to gain Bengal

(2) Battle of Buxar (1764) to gain legitimacy by Farman of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II

(3) 3rd Carnatic War (1758-1763) led to exit of all Europeans - last being French from India

(4) Subsidiary Alliance with Nizam (1799) led to subordinate isolation of Indian rulers.

(5) 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)
↳ Acquisition of Mysore and end

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of Tipu Sultan

(6) 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1819)
↳ Incorporation of Bombay presidency

(7) Tripartite treaty of 1838 with Ranjit Singh, Amirs of Sindh, and Shuja

(8) Loss in 1st Afghan War (1838-42)
↳ under Auckland

(9) Incorporation of Sindh in 1843 after Subsidiary alliance in 1839

(10) Incorporation of Punjab after 2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)

(11) use of Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie in Satara, Jhansi etc.

These conquests laid the foundation of 1st war of independence in 1857 and ended British policy of annexation.

For Ganesh Kumar Baskar(ganeshdtor@gmail.com)

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indo-Sri lanka Peace accord of 1987 was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardene, PM of Sri Lanka to end the civil war and bring peace

Circumstances of accord

① Anti-Tamil Riots of 1983 had led to Tamil alienation

② Communist attack of JVP in ~~rural~~ rural areas of South Sri Lanka

③ Clamour in Indian state of Tamil Nadu for Indian intervention

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(4) Refugee Crisis due to out flow of Tamils to India

(5) Chances of International intervention by US in Indian backyard.

(6) Rise of LTTE insurgency

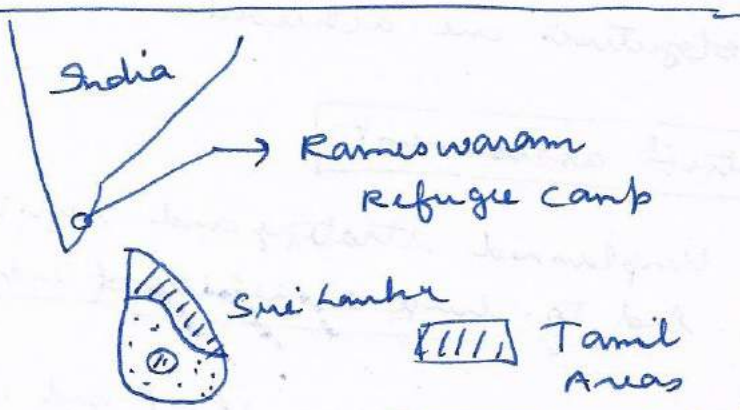

Fig → Sri Lankan crisis

Provisions

(1) Introduction of Indian Peace keeping force (IPKF) ~~to ensure~~ in northern province to ensure peace.

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(2) India to guarantee safety to both Tamils and the Sri Lankan govt.

(3) India to arrange for a peace treaty between Sri Lankan government and LTTE.

(4) Indian forces - IPKF to leave after objectives are achieved

Critical assessment

(1) Unplanned strategy and logistics led to huge casualties of Indians

(2) Conflict between IPKF and LTTE due to non-management of peace

(3) Led to period of non-conflict between LTTE and Sri Lanka.

Overall the accord failed as IPKF was asked to leave without achieving objectives. It also led to assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's urban population ~~was~~ is 31% (census 2011) and is expected to increase to 40% by ~~by~~ 2030 (UNDESA). A large section of this population will be the urban poor.

Increasing urbanization – Causes

1. Rural to urban migration due to agricultural distress
2. Migration in search of better jobs, and facilities like health care and education.
3. As India industrializes, its labour force will be urban.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges of urbanization especially the urban poor

① Formation of slums due to lack of affordable housing

② Increased criminalization due to lack of police to match population.

③ Shortage of public transport

④ Issues of sanitation, clean drinking water can lead to epidemics

⑤ Informalization and casualization of labour will lead to poverty.

⑥ Social unrest due to unemployment

⑦ Xenophobia due to migration from other parts of country
eg. Shiv Sena against UP, Bihar migrants.

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⑧ Son of soil politics ~~dec~~

Addressing Challenges

① Affordable housing using Housing for All 2022, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

② Public transport using metro, RRTS.

③ AMRUT scheme for infrastructure like sanitation, tap water.

④ JNNURM for renewing infrastructure

⑤ Safety mechanisms by increasing police. ~~Wome~~ Women safety using hotlines and Nirbhaya fund.

⑥ Sensitization of public about migrants

⑦ Smart city scheme

These steps will enable address issue of urbanisation and ~~Erad~~ lead to structural transformation of economy from agricultural to manufacturing and ~~serv~~ service leaned.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women empowerment under Art 15 and Sustainable development goals require that Women's sexual and reproductive rights ~~are~~ are protected

violations of sexual and reproductive rights

① Child marriage
② Forced marriage
③ Rape including marital rape
④ Lack of control over abortion, sexual rights
⑤ Female foeticide

~~How~~ societal values and traditions affect reproductive and ~~cultural~~ sexual rights ?

① Child marriage is a part of culture which

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leads to inability of women to choose partner of own choice

(2) Khap Panchayats and honour killings affect right to choose sexual mate

(3) Cultural ~~on~~ orthodoxy ~~of~~ about virginity and pre-marital sex pose limitation on sexual rights

(4) marital rape is accepted in tradition as women is ~~consided~~ considered man's chattel

(5) Taboo on abortion and contraceptives in certain communities affect reproductive rights

(6) Meta son Preference leads to forcible conception of children

(7) Social pressure on women to have children post-marriage affects reproductive rights.

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(8) Social taboo on homosexuous sexual relations like lesbians affect sexual rights

Reforming the problematic social and cultural values

(1) Raising awareness by social campaigns & eg. Promotion of family planning

(2) Sex education in school curriculum

(3) Role models like Sheryl Sandberg (Facebook CEO) and concepts like lean-in.

These changes will enable us to increase female labour force participation from current 26% (2016) and improve economic growth. It will also enable women empowerment and their ability to make own choices in life

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land degradation neutrality is a term ~~vade~~ introduced by UN convention on combating Desertification.

It means the total amount of productive land on earth inclusion of degradation and regeneration should always increase. It should not decrease.

Significance of Land degradation Neutrality

1. Enhance the ecological services that we get from land
2. Improve agricultural productivity
3. Reduce formation of wasteland and deserts.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Enhance resilience to climate change

(5) Food security by enhancing agriculture and decreasing vulnerability of marginal farmers

(6) Reduce soil pollution, water logging

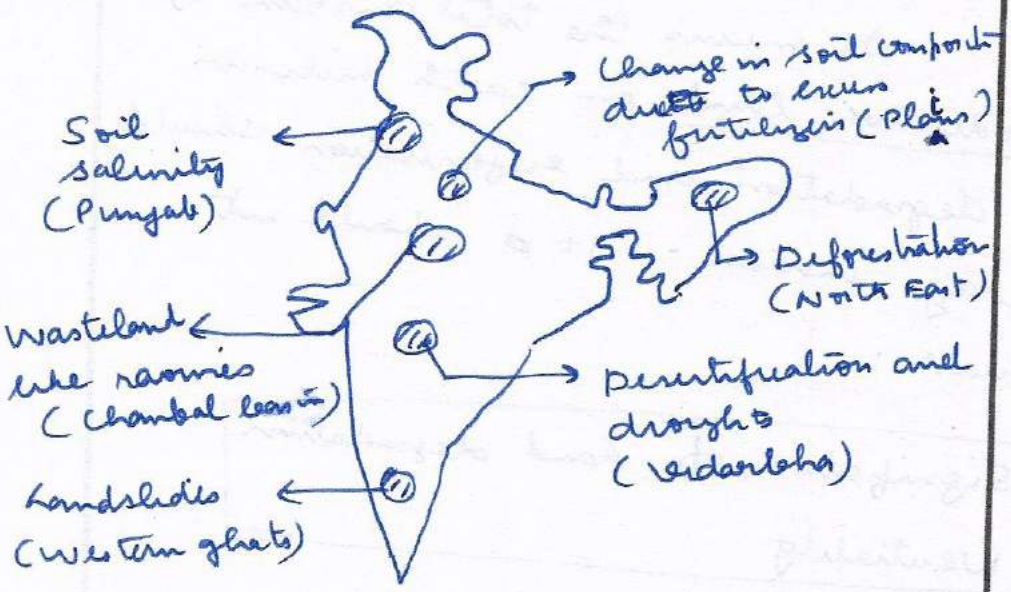

Fig- Land degradation

(7) Fight climate change by more plants and trees in productive land.

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Steps to achieve land degradation Neutrality

① Proper and exact use of fertilizers and pesticides.
↳ Soil health Card scheme

② Reforestation using funds from CAMPA Act

③ Planting genetically modified, drought resistant trees in deserts to reverse desertification

④ Reduce deforestation by strict implementation Forest conservation Act, 1980

⑤ Reduce land pollution due to municipal waste using sewage treatment plants, waste to energy plants, and Biogas generation.

These steps will assist in ensuring we satisfy SDG goals of sustainable development.

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Hindu Kush - Himalayan region was formed by the collision of Indo-Australian plate with the Eurasian plane leading to a convergence boundary

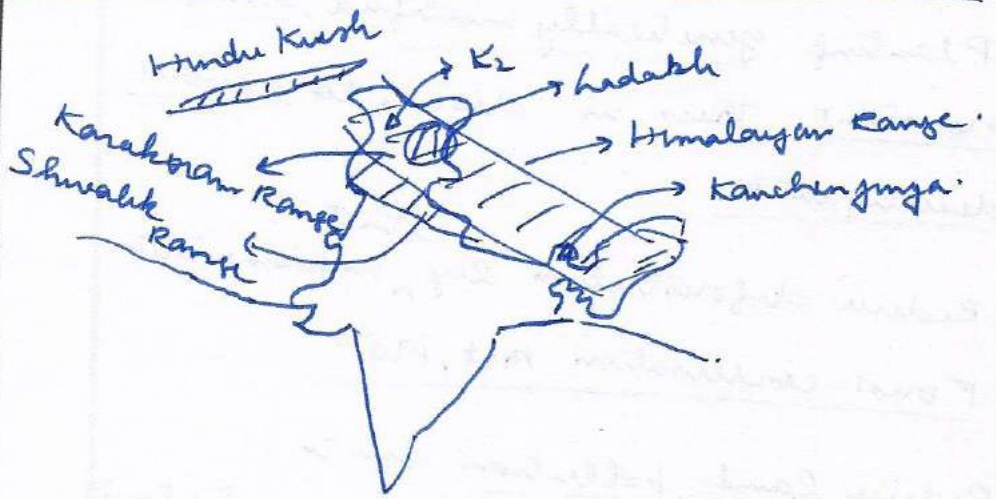

Fig - India Physical map

Geographical Importance

① Protects India from cold winds of central Asia

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(2) Boundary of protection from invasion from central Asia and China

(3) Ensures rainfall during monsoon by orographic effect of mountains on Arabian sea branch and Bay of Bengal branches.

Economic factors

(1) Passes like Khybar, Shangri La, Nathula La enable trade and exchange with other Asian countries.

(2) Tourism in Kashmir and Kangra valley etc

(3) They have rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra that have led to prosperous agriculture in northern plains

Changes and possible consequences

(1) Melting of glaciers due to Climate Change
↳ Could lead to floods in rivers like Ganga, Yamuna in plains.

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① Karakorum anomaly of no change in glaciers in Karakorum range
↳ Scientific research needed

② Growth of ~~plants~~ trees in higher reaches of himalayas
↳ More plantation crops like Apple leading to agricultural growth

④ High temperature due to low reflection of sunlight by ice
↳ Lesser summer time tourism

⑤ Growth plants in upper himalayas
↳ Transhumance for Bakerwal and Gujjar Tribes → livestock growth.

⑥ Deforestation → Landslides
Changes in the Hindukush-Himalayan range place certain vulnerabilities like floods, landslides which must be handled resiliently.
Advantages of agriculture should be harnessed sustainably through terrace farming etc.

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism refers to the alignment of magnetic poles in the north and pole which show magnetic fields and magnetic properties.

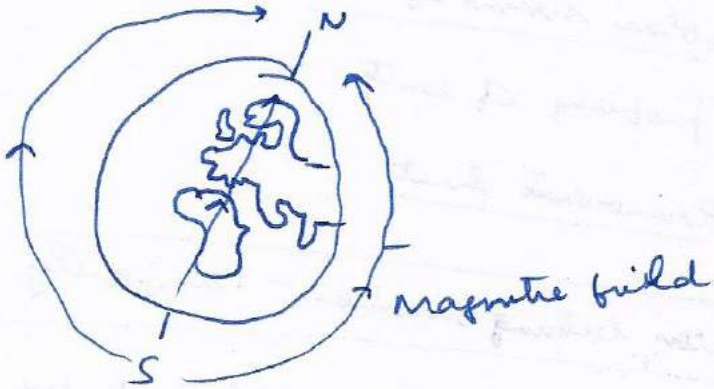

Fig - Earth magnetic poles

Causes of Magnetism

① Arthur holmes argued about convection currents within earth causing magnetism.

② Radioactivity within earth.

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(3) Ni-fe – Layer in Core made up of Nickel and Iron which show magnetic property

(4) Rotation of earth aligns magnetic poles

(5) Solar storms of sun affect magnetic property of earth

(6) Primordial heat

Factors behind variation – Temporally

(1) Reduction in primordial heat due to volcanoes and other mechanism

(2) Reduced radioactivity due to half life property of radio active elements

(3) ~~Re~~ ~~Realign~~ Realignment of Ni-fe-layer of core due to earth's rotation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors behind variation - Spatially

① Earth is not a perfect sphere. It is flattened at poles.

② Core composition of Nickel and Iron have irregular distribution across regions

③ Magnetism property of earth has assisted in sea-faring etc. It has also helped us in understanding the constituent materials inside Earth's core.

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20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation refers to the circulation of air across ~~Eas~~ western part of South America and eastern Australia.

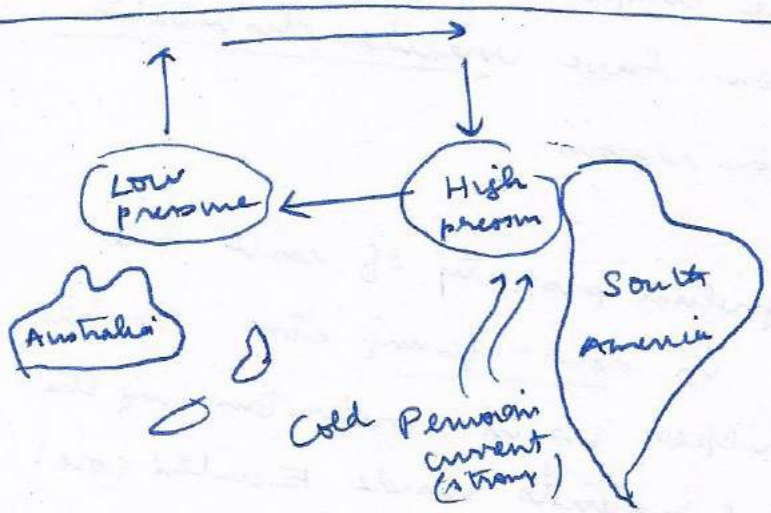

Fig- Walker Cell

~~Walker circulation~~

Impact on Indian Monsoon

① In normal years, walker cell is as given in figure

② In cases when El-Nino and ENSO

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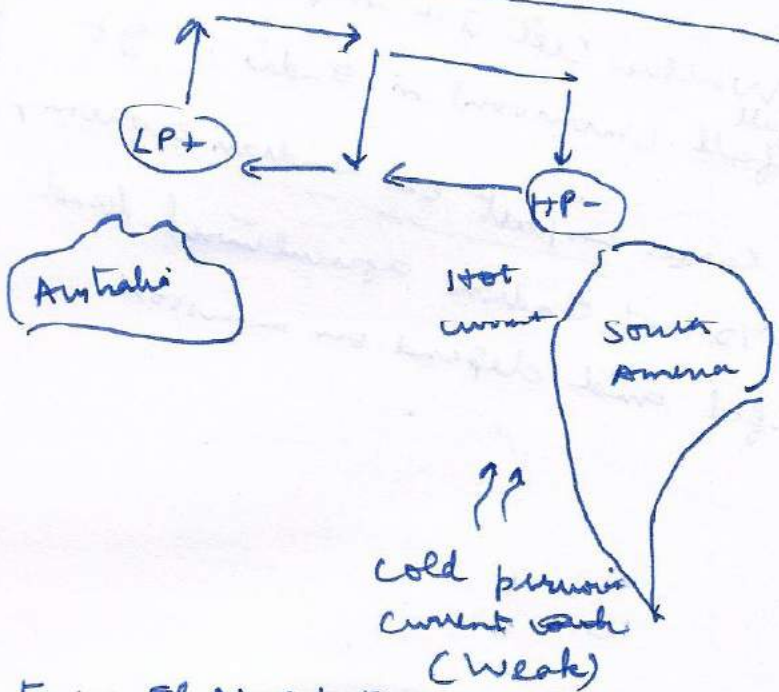
Phenomenon occur, Walker cell is changed as pressure near Australia increases and that near Peru decreases



Eg - El Nino + Enso

(3) Disturbance in Walker cell signifies El-Nino ENSO event

(4) Changes in Walker cell can lead to lesser monsoon leading to drought

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(5) Normal Walker cell leads to normal monsoon

Walker cell is a key determinant of rainfall (monsoon) in India. It has a large impact on Indian economy as 750% of Indian agricultural land is rainfed and depend on monsoon.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 220239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ganesh Kumar Baskar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Thiruvananthapuram

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ancient India was a fore runner of scientific thought in the world. ~~It was considered~~ It was full of education universities that taught scientific subjects like Astronomy in addition to religion

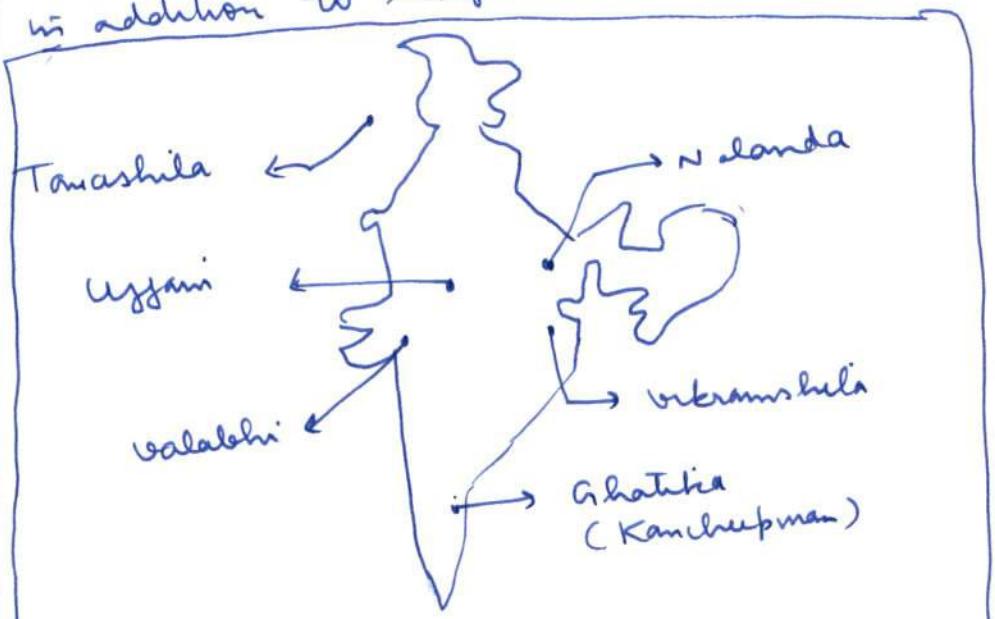

Fig - Centres of Mathematics and Astronomy

Contribution of Indians

① Arya Bhatta wrote mathematical treatise Aryabhattiya

(i) Earth is spherical

(ii) Earth revolves around sun

(iii) Cause of solar and lunar eclipse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Invention of zero (0) and Hindu Arab numerals

(2) Bhasharacharya found the formula for solution to quadratic equation

(4) Varamihira wrote Pancha siddhantika which is a treatise on astronomy

(5) Varamihira → Ashta Sangraha → 8 treatises on astronomy

(6) Finding out value of the constant Pi (π) upto 6 digits of decimal

(7) Scientific explanation for astronomical position of planets.

(8) Sulva Sutra on arithmetic short cuts

Clearly ancient Indian contribution were seminal works in mathematics and astronomy. They form the basis of today's scientific development.

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Among major European powers in India, French and British were the closest to dominate India. But ultimately it was the British who prevailed.

Rivalries

① 3 Carnatic wars were proxy wars between British and French

② French helped Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan against British

③ French tried to support candidates for domination of Carnatic and Hyderabad Nizam throne like Muzzafar Jung etc.

Factors for success of English

① Entrepreneurial zeal

British E.I.C was a private company

French company was government owned

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Leadership vacuum

British had great leaders of action like Wellesley, Eyre coot.

French had Dupleix who never physically fought a war. Count Lally who was defeated

③ Naval supremacy of British

④ Stable government in Britain post glorious revolution.

France was mired in French Revolution (1789), Napoleonic wars, defeat in Waterloo etc

⑤ Tact and diplomacy

French leader Dupleix focused more on war than profits and diplomacy

While British balanced both.

Clearly these advantages of British made them master of India while French were relegated to few trading posts like Pondicherry, Chandernagore etc.

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian national movement was not singularly focused on freedom from British. It was also a holistic process for creating a democratic structure in Indian society.

Democratic practices of organisation

① Adopted violence by moderate and Gandhiji to ensure that post-independence protests are peaceful

② Democratic decision making in Congress working committee (CWC) instead of leader's dictatorship.
- Helped develop liberal party structure

③ Inclusion of all ~~factors~~ factions - Hindu, muslim, all Ideologies → Nehru and Subhas of Socialism while C-Rajagopalachari who a conservative

(4) Social reforms as a part of ~~political~~ political work
Eg Gandhiji started Harijan Sevak Sangha

(5) Clearly stated economic and social policies
Eg. → 1931 Karachi resolution on Fundamental rights and economic programme
→ National Planning Committee in 1938 Harijana Sevak
→ Wardha scheme of education.

(6) Indigenous symbols used as part of freedom struggle to build pride in India
→ Gandhi emphasized on Khadi.
→ Subhash Bose recognized Vivekananda as spiritual father of India.

(7) Inclusion of females in freedom struggle
→ Annie Besant as ~~head~~ Congress President
→ Gandhiji encouraged picketing of alcohol shops by women.

Hence freedom struggle helped in creating political democracy in India. India did not falter into dictatorship like other infant democracies in world like Nigeria, Pakistan etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Iranian Revolution refers to the revolt of Iranian people under Ayatollah Khomeini against the ruling Shah of Iran.

The revolution led to the formation of a Shia cleric dominated Islamic republic.

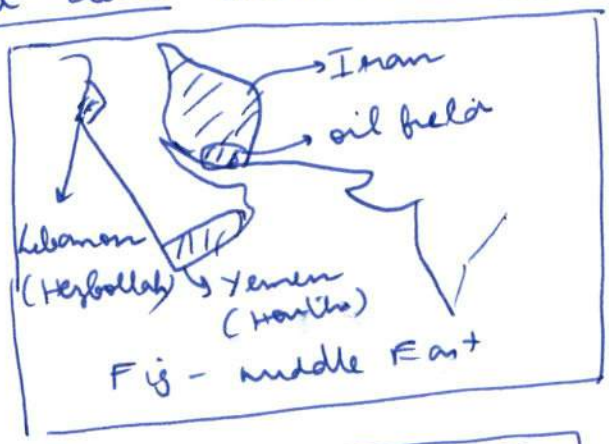

Fig - middle East

Causes of Iranian revolution

① Removal of democratic government of Mussadiq in 1951 by CIA coup

② Imposition of Shah rule (monarchy)

③ Denationalization of Anglo-Iranian oil company and domination by British

④ atrocities of SAVAK (secret police) of Shah

(5) Forced westernization of country dominated by conservative out look

(6) Lack of democratic rights.

Consequences of revolution today

(1) Rule of Shia Islamic theocracy in Iran

(2) Opposition to America continues today in the form of nuclear weapons development

(3) Iranian support to other Shia militias like Houthis in Yemen, & Hezbollah in Lebanon

(4) Proxy war between Sunni (led by Saudi arabia) powers and Shia power (Iran)

(5) Destabilisation of middle East continues

Hence the causes and consequences of Islamic Revolution of 1979 still exist today and affect geo-politics of the world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to the free exchange of people, capital ~~and~~, goods, services and ideas across the world ~~as~~ that is not limited by political boundaries.

Positive Impact of globalisation of indigenous craft, literary traditions

① Availability of global markets for specialised production like Tanjore artwork, Lucknow Chikan sarees.

② Better Intellectual property protection under TRIPS of WTO helps in monetising Traditional knowledge.

③ Appreciation of unique cultures due to globalisation gives opportunity for tourism e.g. Kerala, North East, Andaman culture.

④ Ease of cultural expansion of ~~humanity~~

rare craft and traditions due to e-commerce and media

(5) Global media like Netflix encourage big budget programmes in rare languages and literature as whole global audience is willing to ~~pto~~ pay.

Negative impact of globalisation

(1) McDonaldisation i.e Cultural homogenization of whole world. ~~So to~~

(2) Availability of international art, literature reduced market share of local art and literature.

(3) Western domination of cultural narrative while eastern traditions are sidelined.

(4) Marginalisation of traditional artists due to lack of support from free-market oriented government.

Hence globalisation is a mixed bag as far as cultural entities are concerned. Hence we must adopt positives. Govt. initiatives like Hamari Dharohar, Traditional knowledge Digital Library of CSIR will help

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquency refers to the bunch with crime of minors and their recidivism into crime once released from state care.

Factors that drive juvenile delinquency

1. Lack of parental attention
2. Attracted by local criminal gangs
3. Lack of opportunity for quality education
4. Contact with anti-social elements in Juvenile detention centres.
5. Trafficking of children for crime, exploitation
6. Influence of media, movies and society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Lack of deterrence

(8) Child abuse leads to psychological issues → crime.

Reformative and Rehabilitative measures

(1) Stop crime against children like trafficking, sexual abuse by laws like POCSO act

(2) compulsory education till Age 18 as per Directive principles of state policy.

(3) Better and reformative atmosphere at juvenile detention ~~the~~ schools

(4) Focus on reformation rather than retribution

(5) Enable social integration into society by sensitization of general public towards juvenile delinquents.

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribals are among the most vulnerable sections of ~~India~~ our society. This extends to health care as well.

Health Challenges

① Lack of primary health infrastructure
↳ due to remote locations like North East, Andaman

② Higher incidence of diseases as they live close to nature → tropical forests

③ Orphan diseases
↳ As Tribals don't have buying power, ~~to~~ medicines for them are not profitable for pharma companies
eg. ~~Sickle~~ Sickle cell anaemia

④ Lack of doctors, nurses – as they are unwilling to serve in remote areas

(5) Lack of awareness about modern medicine and its efficacy among tribals.

~~Roadm~~ Roadmap to improve health

(1) Tribal sub-plan expenditure should have 40% reserved for health

(2) Incentives like doubling of wages for doctors, nurses serving in tribal area.

(3) Awareness campaign and vaccination among tribals

(4) Medical Research on Tribal specific illness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture employs > 50% of Indian labour force. Hence the associated industry of agro-based industries are correlated to their location

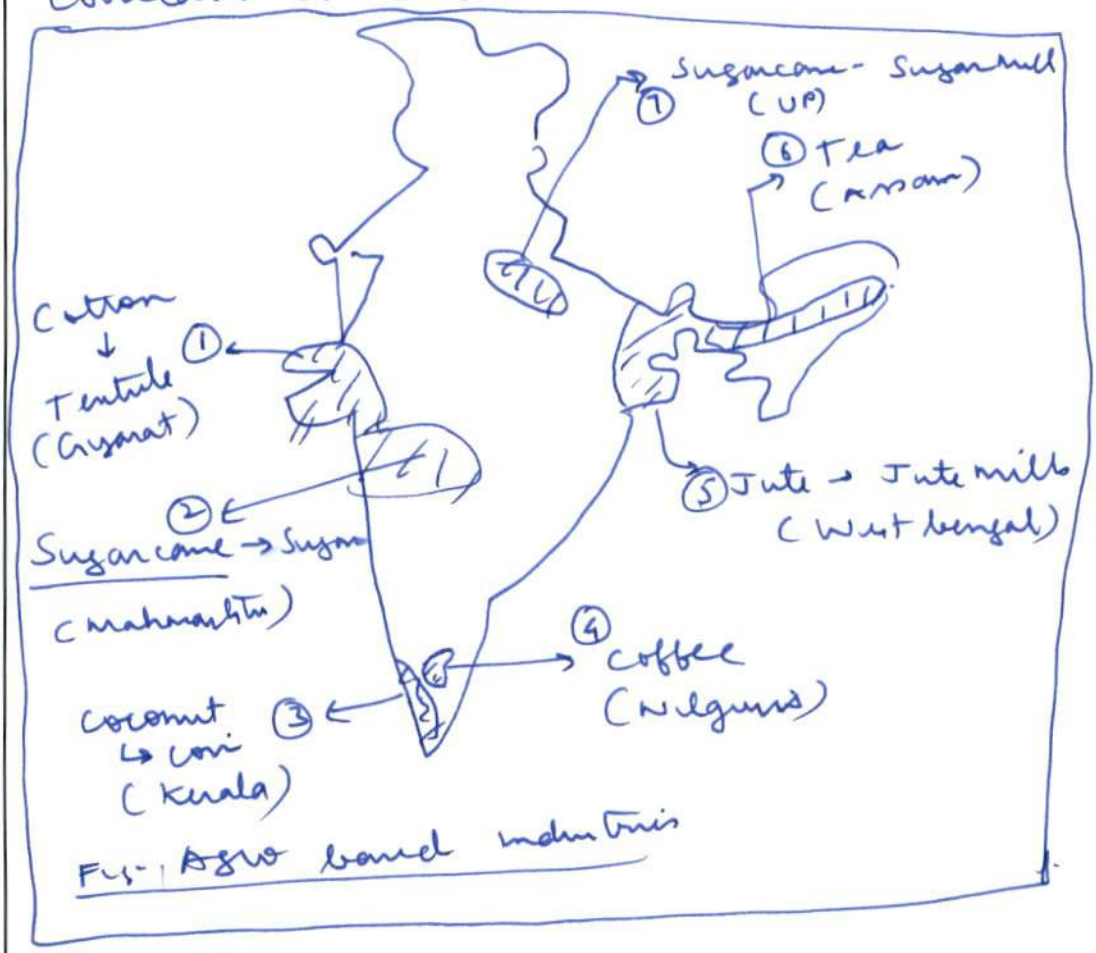

Fig:- Agro based industries

Multiplier effect on rural economy

① High employment levels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) value addition leads to better prices and profits

(3) Industry suited for rural areas due to location

(4) Low - skill learning
L any rural person can work

(5) Low capital investment

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent incidents like Chennai floods and fire in Bellandur lake bring light on the disappearance of urban water bodies in India

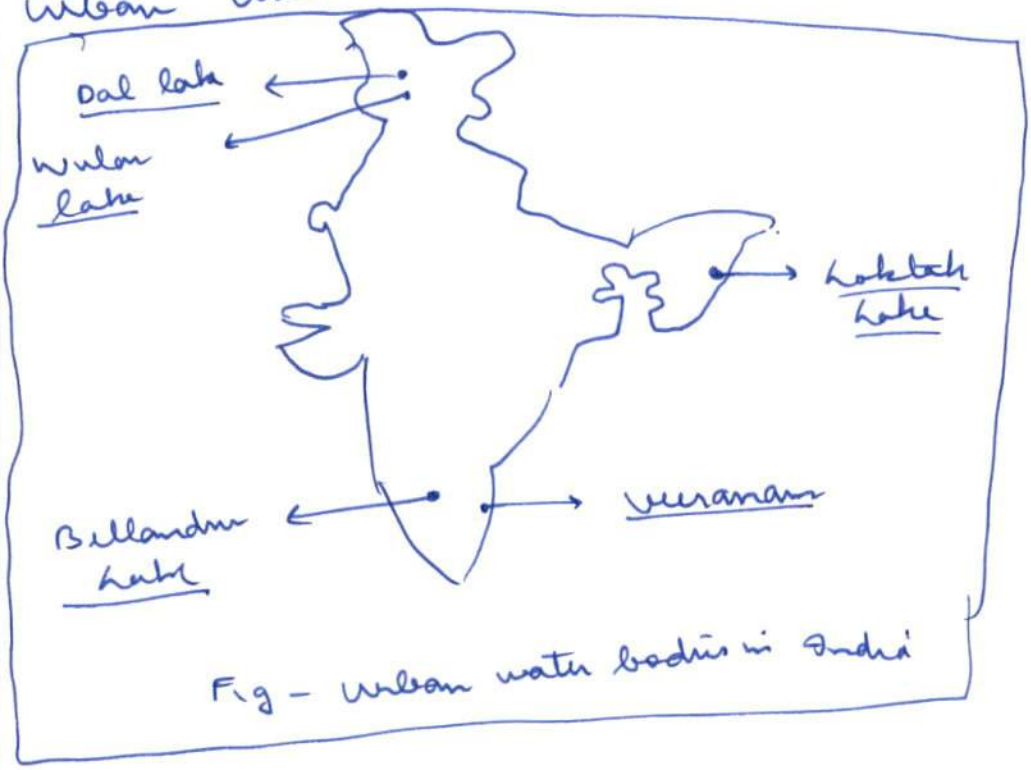

Fig - Urban water bodies in India

Reasons for disappearance

① Illegal sand mining

② Illegal construction of buildings

③ Dumping of industrial and domestic

effluents in water bodies.

(4) Blockage of water flow lines in urban areas lead to shrinking of water bodies

Implications

(1) Ground water Table going down

(2) Severe flooding

(3) Lack of natural beauty

(4) Killing of ecosystem and biodiversity dependent on water bodies

Steps to tackle this

(1) City Zoning laws should take water bodies into account

(2) Demolish illegal constructions on water bodies

(3) Stop sand mining

(4) De-silt water bodies to use them for rain-harvesting!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Iron fertilization refers to the spraying of iron filings in ocean strategically. Iron filings will encourage growth of green algae which will consume CO_2 via photosynthesis and capture it. This will help fight climate change.

Positives

① Easy to implement. Less expensive compared to other alternatives

② Algae grown can also be used for alternative purposes like 4th generation Biofuel to further combat GHG

③ Experimentally confirmed in small level tests

Concerns associated with this

① Need to reach a global agreement on the methodology of this process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Financing of this project will have to shared. Manner will be contentious

(3) Possibility of unintended consequences that did not come out in experiments

(4) Pollution of ocean

(5) "Not in my Backyard" argument of some countries

(6) Growth of algae will block sunlight and hence affect the other species ecosystem

(7) Decomposition of algae will reduce BOD of water and affect fishes
↳ Also anaerobic decomposition will release methane as well.

Hence this innovative strategy must go through multiple trials and nations should come together like montreal protocol to make this a success.

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a diverse country with 18 official languages in Schedule 8, while hundreds of hundreds of languages are spoken in the country

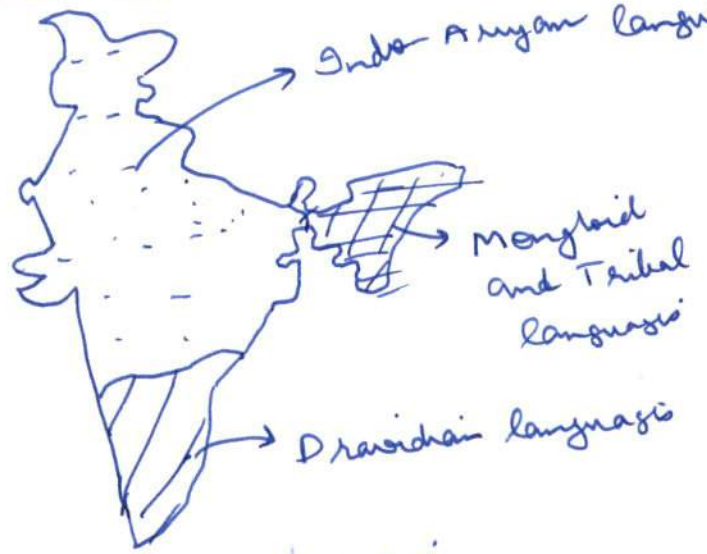

Fig - Languages in India

Recent UNESCO report called out danger to India's linguistic diversity

Reasons for disappearance

① Lack of effort on the part of linguists and sociologists to preserve it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lack of encouragement from from state governments in terms of schemes

(3) Primary education medium is English or dominant region language. Tribal languages are not part of curriculum.

Eg. In Darjeeling, Bengali is medium though local language is Nepali.

(4) Economic incentive for tribals to move towards dominant language as skills in mother tongue do not create job opportunities

(4) Large Scale migration of tribal people mostly poor in central India.

(5) Cultural homogenization due to globalisation, media expansion.

Implications of disappearance of language

(1) Loss of cultural heritage

(2) Loss of identity of those people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Traditional knowledge of geography, medicine etc. are lost forever

(4) Social unrest due to perceived cultural invasion.

Eg. Bodos in Assam

(B) Measures to preserve Traditional language

(1) Implement Art. 350A of primary education in mother tongue even for endangered languages

(2) Create professor positions in universities to study endangered languages.

(3) Create a digital database of languages

(4) Awareness campaigns among tribes for preserving their language

These measures will ensure that India protects minority languages under Art. 29 and preserves unity in diversity.

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arrival of British drastically altered the judicial landscape of India which was dominated by →

① Zamindar as police and judiciary

② Caste panchayats for enforcement of civil laws

③ No Rule of law

However British introduced various changes that suffered from Drawbacks

① British judicial system based on Case procedure, CrPC, IPC

↳ Led to expensive litigation, prone to corruption.

② Western laws like Section 377, IPC on homosexuality, were imposed which were based on Victorian ideals not Indian ideal

(3) Cornwallis code led to separation of executive and judiciary
↳ led to conflicts and led to loss of clarity in Indians.

(4) Lack of respect for Indian cultural sensitivities

(5) Civil law administered by civil ~~ser~~ court under British Collector. So Indian fate decided by British

(6) Codification of religious laws eg. Gentoo laws by Halhed led to harbound interpretation of ~~Reg~~ religious laws like Manusmriti which were far from ground reality

(7) Imposition of Muslim Criminal law on all citizens against religious neutrality

(8) Language of court was Persian and later English. vernacular languages were not allowed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) Uniform laws for whole province instead of appreciating the local differences

(10) Cornwallis code placed police under district judge. Police Daroga turned out to be a terror among populace

(11) Creation of appeal courts like Sadar Diwani Adalat, Sadar Nizamat Adalat lead to lengthy and expensive judicial process

~~Despite these~~ (12) ~~Also~~ Racial discrimination - As no European could be tried by an Indian judge

Despite these disadvantages British law had a $\boxed{\text{five position}}$

(1) Rule of law

(2) Separation of executive and judicial powers

(3) Reduced powers of corrupt Zamindars

(4) Introduced western ideals to India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Beutish~~ Britain's entry as trader and ~~least~~ exit as master ~~led to~~ was primarily due to the successful policy towards princely states.

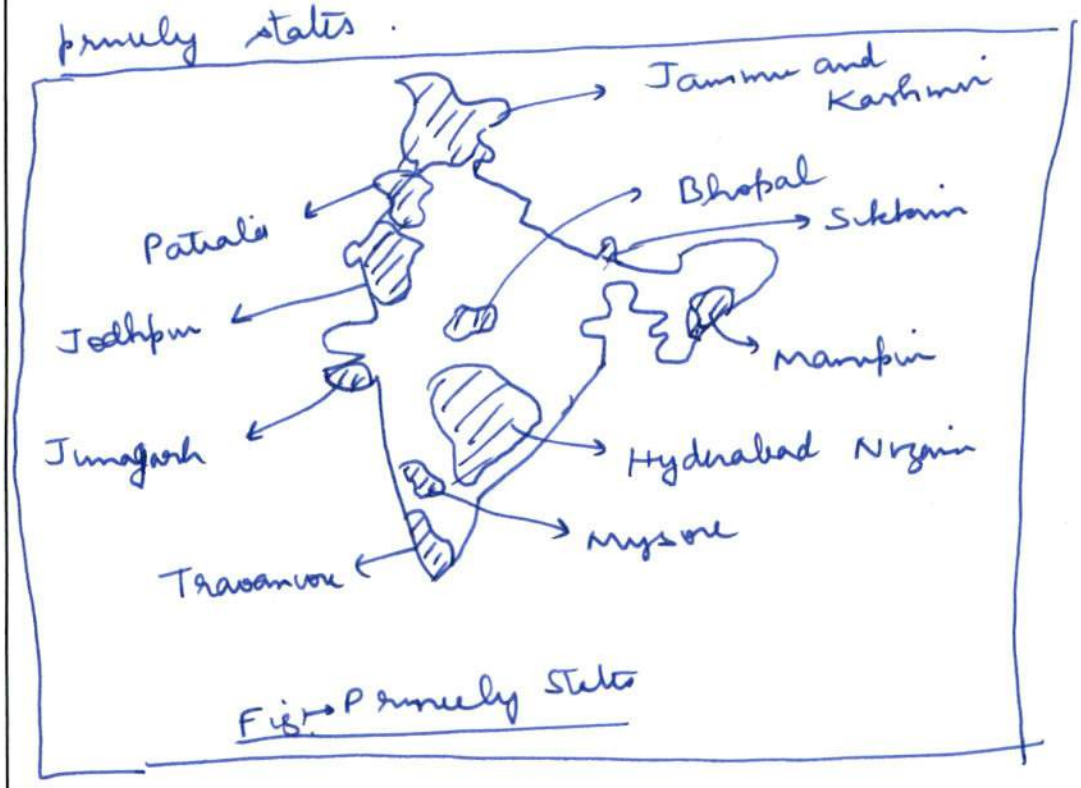

Fig. Princely States

Evolution of princely state policy.

① Policy of Ring fence (1765-1793) under Warren Hastings, tried to build buffer states under protection.

② Policy of subsidiary Alliance
↳ By Wellesley

Made princely state like Hyderabad pay for upkeep of British army to protect themselves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Policy of Annexation

under Wellesley, Marquess of Hastings

~~the~~ princely states were annexed by war like Anglo Maratha Wars, Anglo Mysore wars.

(4) Policy of Doctrine of Lapse

By Dalhousie to annex Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi etc.

(5) Policy of Suzerainty

Queen's Allahabad proclamation of 1858 and crowning as Kaiser-i-Hind

(I) Stopping policy of annexation

(II) Princely rulers get Gaddi as gift from queen not as inheritance

(6) Policy of intrusive surveillance

Especially under Curzon

~~British agents turned into etc~~ British residents turned into executors and interfered in internal affairs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) ~~Rolling~~ Narendra Mandal and Butler Commission made promises that princely state would not be forced to ~~note~~ join independent India.

(8) Policy of Equal federation ~~(1935)~~
↳ Govt. of India act, 1935, gave representation to princes representatives in Central assembly.

(9) Mountbatten plan forced them to join India or pakistan

Impact on people

(1) Protection of British made princes ignore administration leading to misrule

(2) Subsidiary alliance led to unemployment of soldiers → Revolt of Pindaris, Savantwadi etc.

(3) Lack of democracy or space for people of states

(4) ~~Fo~~ Joined Congress mainstream through State People's organisation and Praja Mandal

(5) Regressive laws of princes were worse compared to British

14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shimla agreement refers to the agreement signed Between Indian ~~PM~~ PM Indira Gandhi and Pakistani PM Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto post 1971- Bangladesh liberation war

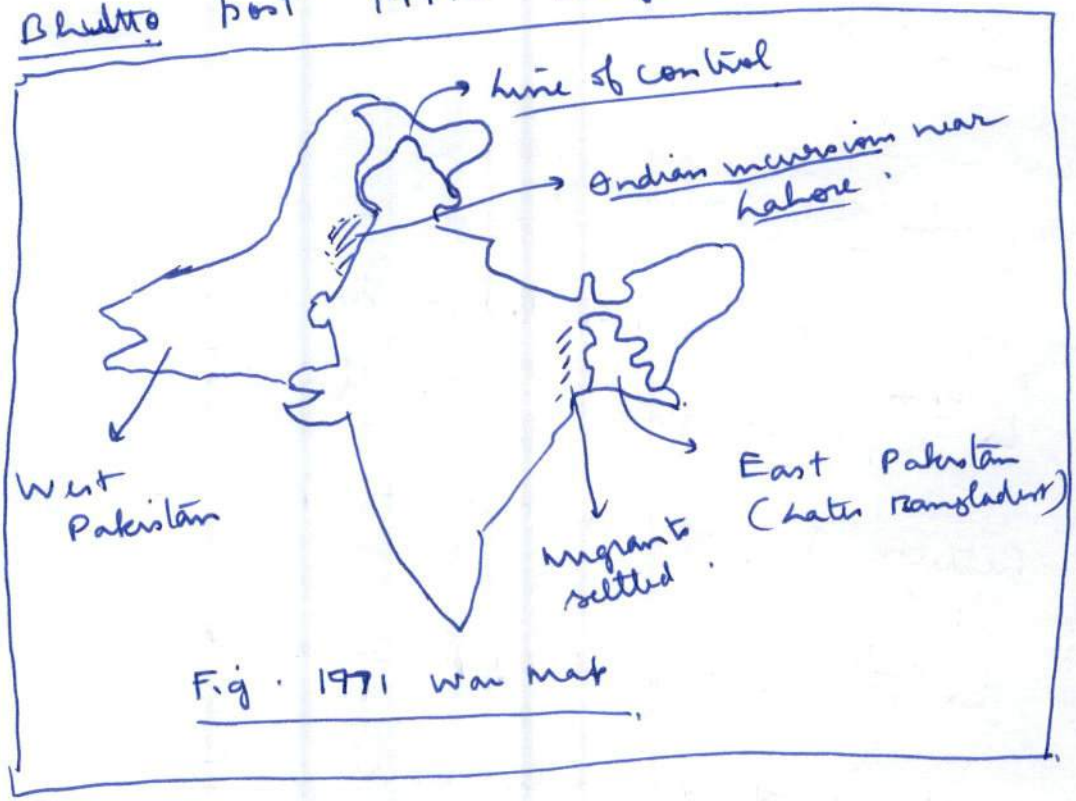

Fig. 1971 war map

Circumstances of Shimla Agreement

① Genocide in East Pakistan led to huge migration into India

② Pakistan had attacked Indian airbases

③ India trained Mukti Bahini and liberated Bangladesh

④ Pakistan's 200,000 Prisoner of war were arrested and kept with India.

⑤ India and Pakistan both had ~~claimed~~ occupied a few areas of each others territories.

Provisions and Criticism

① Recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan
↳ Win
Improved global stature of India

② Return of 200,000 POWs to Pakistan safely
↳ Win
Enhanced prestige of Indian Army.

③ Acceptance of ~~B~~ only Bilateral talks as basis of resolution of Indo-Pak dispute
↳ Win - Removed chances of 3rd party intervention like US
↳ Loss - Pakistan still attacked India in 1999 (Kargil)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Acceptance of Line of Control by both parties

↳ Win – Legal sanctity to ensure dispute resolution

↳ Loss – Might look like acceptance of Pakistan occupation of Kashmir

(5) Return of territories of Pakistan as per 1971 – pre war condition.

↳ Win – Avoid a Treaty of Versailles type embarassment to Pakistan and avoid future wars

↳ Loss – Did not negotiate to get Pakistan occupied Kashmir Back

Hence overall it was an advantageous treaty to India as it established itself as a regional superpower

The concessions made to Pakistan were necessary to give a chance for lasting peace. But that did not materialise

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another for settlement. It is caused by

① Push factors → Factors like force people to leave their current place of residence

② Pull factors → Factors in another place that encourage people to move to that place.

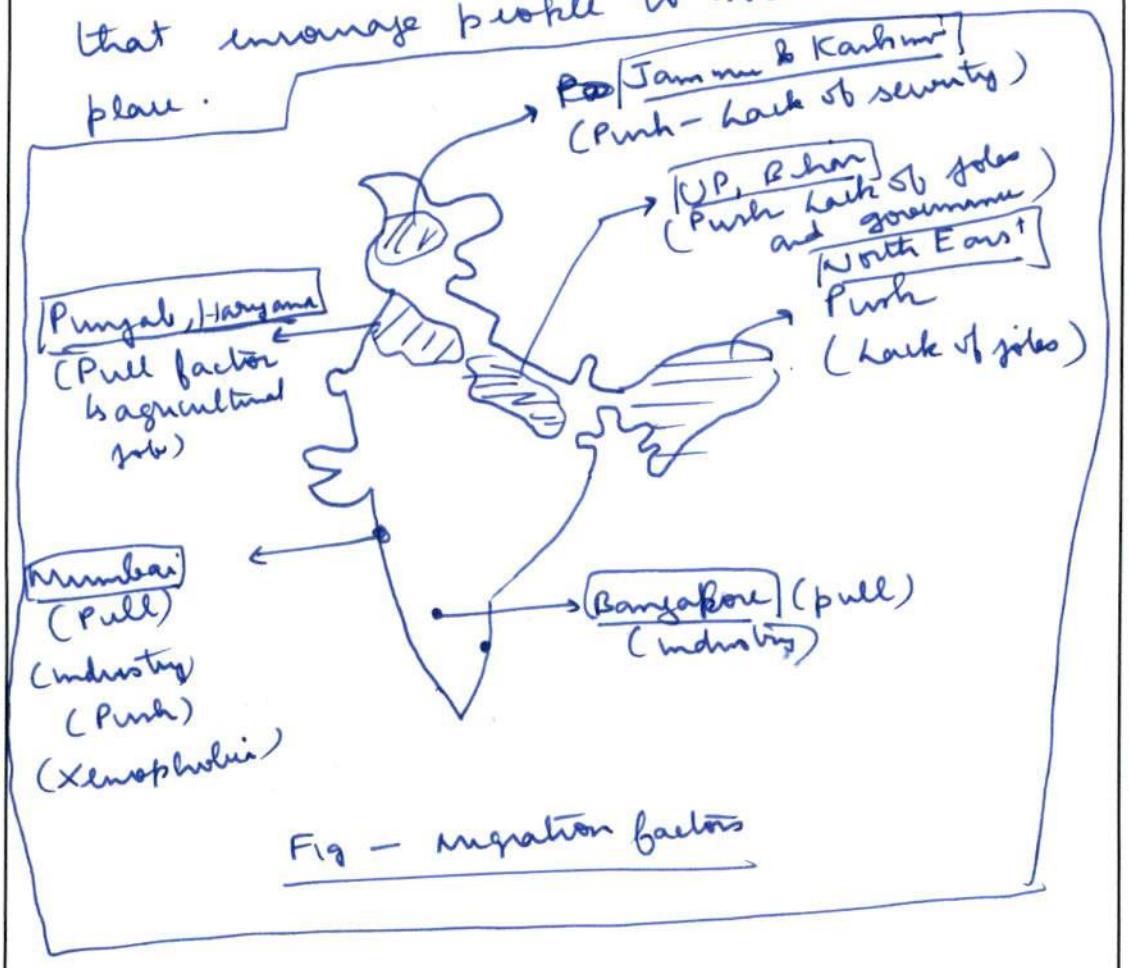

Fig - Migration factors

Push factors

1. Security issues → eg Jammu Kashmir
2. Lack of development → eg. UP, Bihar
3. Marriage for Females
4. Drought conditions
5. Discrimination based on ethnicity, religion etc.
   eg. Against Bengalis in Assam.
6. Disaster. eg. Cyclone etc.

Pull Factors

1. Availability of jobs and economic prosperity. eg. Delhi
2. Availability of facilities for ease of living. eg village vs City
3. Lack of discrimination. eg village vs City.
4. Better welfare services like education, health etc.

The factors have led to increasing migration to urban areas. which has led to certain changes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact on Urban Transition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Over crowding.

2. Formation of slums
   - → epidemics
   - → crimes
   - → environmental pollution

3. Cheap labour for industries and household help.

4. Insufficient infrastructure → ~~Lack~~ affordable housing, public transportation / security.

5. ~~Ex~~ Decrease in sex ratio ~~as~~ in urban areas as mostly men migrate while their families live in rural areas

Way forward

Schemes like ~~inclusive cities~~ Smart Cities, JN Urban Renewal Mission, etc. should ~~try to~~ be used to make inclusive cities by building up necessary infrastructure and providing jobs as well as security.

16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National population policy 2010 intended to reduce the total fertility rate to the replacement level. However the results have done well in few regions and not in others. Primary reason is poor performance of family planning strategies

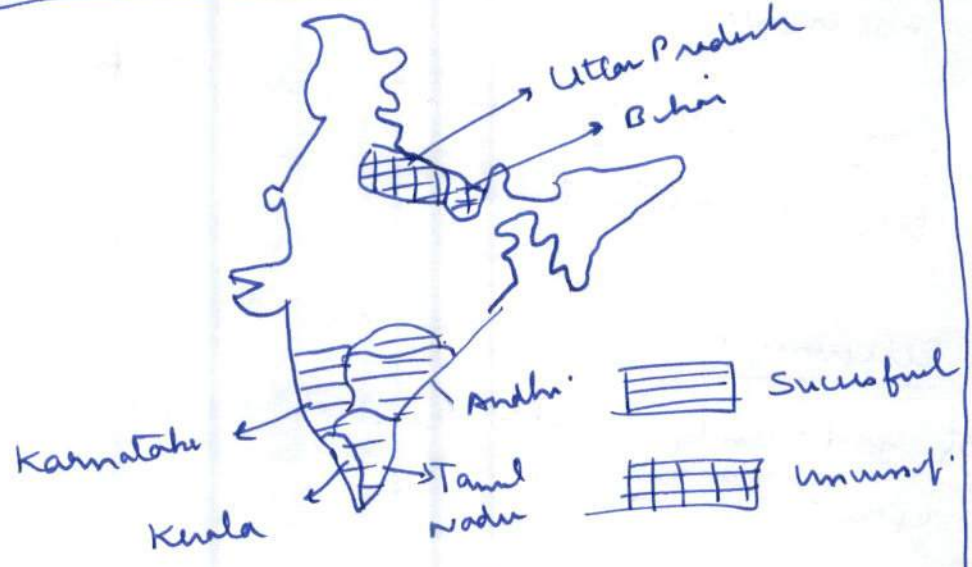

Fig - Family planning

Clearly Southern states have been successful while northern states have not been successful. especially BIMARU state

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Factors for poor family planning

① ~~Negatively~~ Negative stigma in society

② Politicization of the process
eg. "Nasbandi" during emergency.

③ Focus only on female participation.
Male participation in family planning is minuscule

④ Son-Preference - leads to many births till a son is born

⑤ Religious beliefs of children being gifts of god. and birth control being against religion

⑥ Poverty and less health facilities lead to high child mortality. This encourages more births

⑦ ~~18~~ 1

[Strategies for family planning]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Focus on awareness generation of family planning
2. Targeted focus on poor performing states like UP, Bihar
3. Monetary incentives for birth control
4. ~~Monetary punishments for birth~~
4. Statements from ~~leaders~~ religious leaders supporting birth control.
5. Central allocation to states to have a performance grant based on birth control
6. Improve male participation in birth control
7. Reduce poverty and infant mortality

These measures will address our population explosion and promote sustainability.

17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Poverty has the most cruel effect on the most vulnerable like women in multiple ways.

Socio-economic factors

① Gender inequality

Female get leftover food or other resources post male consumption

② Low female security in public places

Harassment at work, transport limits options for income earning

③ Less emphasis on female education leading to knowledge poverty and low income jobs

④ Lack of asset ownership leads to ~~worsens~~ insecurity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Gender stereotype

Men as bread winner ensures they get preference over women in jobs -

(6) Lack of political representation

Has always remained less than 15% in Lok Sabha.

(7) ~~Child mar~~ Social evils like child marriage, dowry, domestic violence.

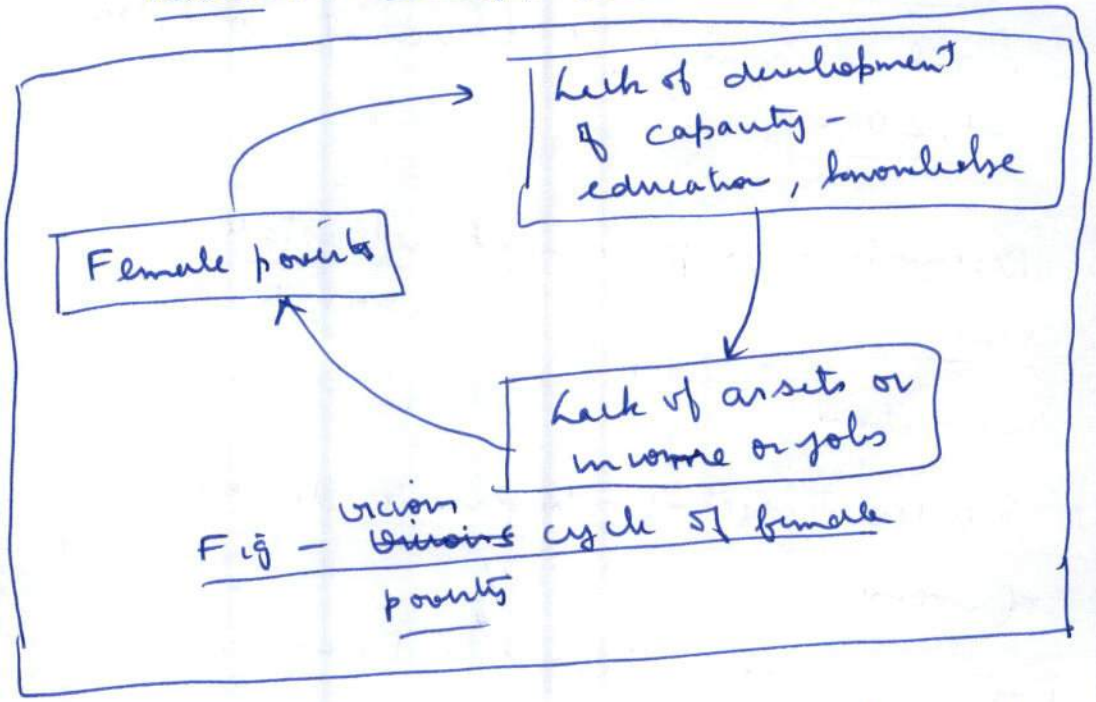

Fig - ~~Divorce~~ vicious cycle of female poverty

These factors and the vicious ~~circle~~ cycle ensures that ~~f~~ women remain poor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tackling this Problem

① Education of women especially in STEM fields like AI, Mathematics
eg. 14% reservation in IITs

② NGO's like SEWA should be encouraged

③ Strict application of laws like Domestic violence Act, 2005, ~~Equal~~ Sexual Harassment of women at workplace act, 2013

④ Reservation in parliament and state legislature as given in Panchayati Raj institutions

⑤ Gender budgeting to ensure development of women

⑥ Positive role models like Female fighter jet pilots to break gender stereotypes

These strategies will help in uplifting half of India's population and achieve its full potential

18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional disparities was brought into light when Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh reserved jobs for their own people.

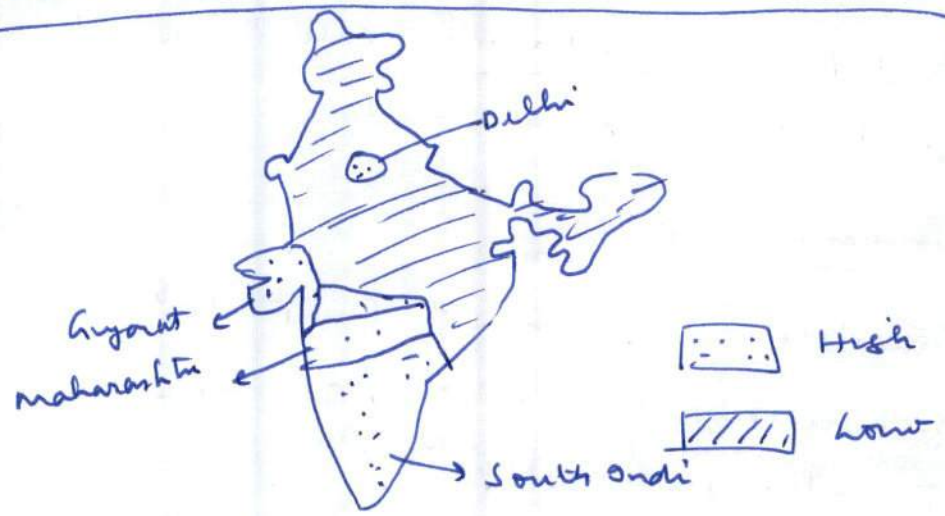

Fig Development

Reasons for regional disparities

① Different starting points

Travancore state was very progressive and education friendly. Hence Kerala became developed

British exploited UP, Bihar. Hence this impact is felt even today

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Local politics

→ Gujarat had a business friendly political. Hence it developed

→ West Bengal had a number of strikes and lacked industrial peace. Hence it could not develop industrially.

③ Government Policy

→ Bangalore – Government built PSUs of knowledge like BHEL, BEL, HAL. So IT industry developed there

→ North East – Government PSUs did not come up there → so less developed.

④ Location

→ Tamil Nadu → has long coastline conducive for industry and Trade

→ Jharkhand → is land locked

⑤ Security

→ ~~Tam~~ Karnataka → has no security issue

→ Jammu & Kashmir → has military hence less development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategies to address inequality

① Set up PSU's in less developed region

② Incentives to industries to set up in such region

eg. North East BPO scheme with capital subsidy

③ Infrastructure facilities in such areas

eg. SARDP - North East to develop roads

④ Establishment of educational institutions in such area

eg. IIT Jammu

⑤ Security should be improved in area

eg. BCRPF in Central India to counter Naxalite.

These policies will help in ensuring the equality - economic, social and political enshrined in our constitution.

19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian monsoon is the life blood of Indian culture, agriculture and economy.

Factors affecting Indian monsoon

1. Tropical jetstream
2. Formation of ITCZ (Inter tropical convergence zone) timing
3. Formation of high pressure zone near Madagascar.
4. Timing of reversal of easterlies
5. Onset of El-Nino or not
6. Onset of cyclones in Bay of Bengal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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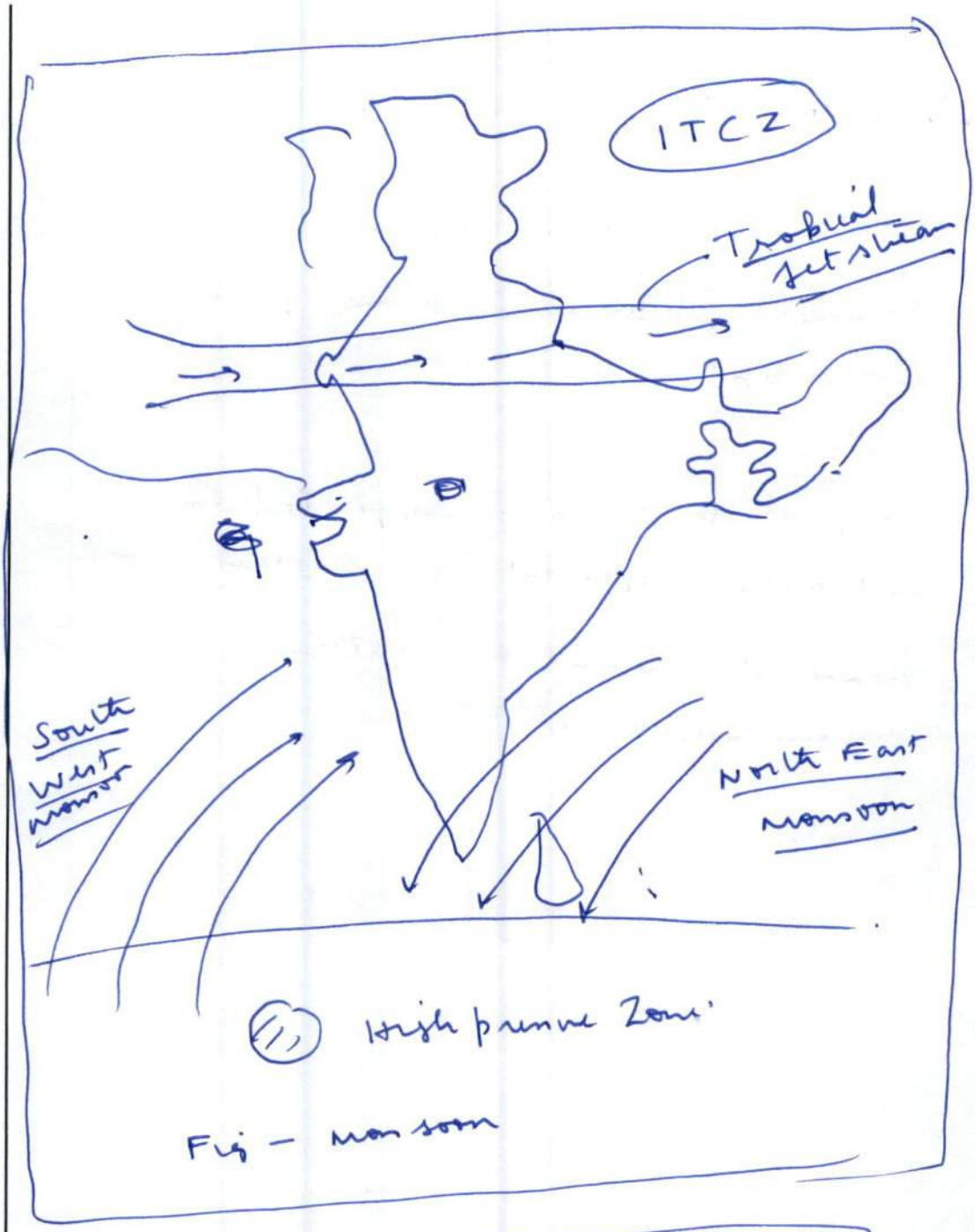


It is difficult to predict because

① El-Nino oscillations do not have a cycle. They are indefinite

② Disturbances from Mediterranean affect

cyclones. ' These are indefinite

(3) Heating of Tibetan plateau in summer determines when ITCZ moves up.

(4) Tropical jetstream is ~~independent of~~ not only dependent on Indian Ocean hence it depends on internal circumstances as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

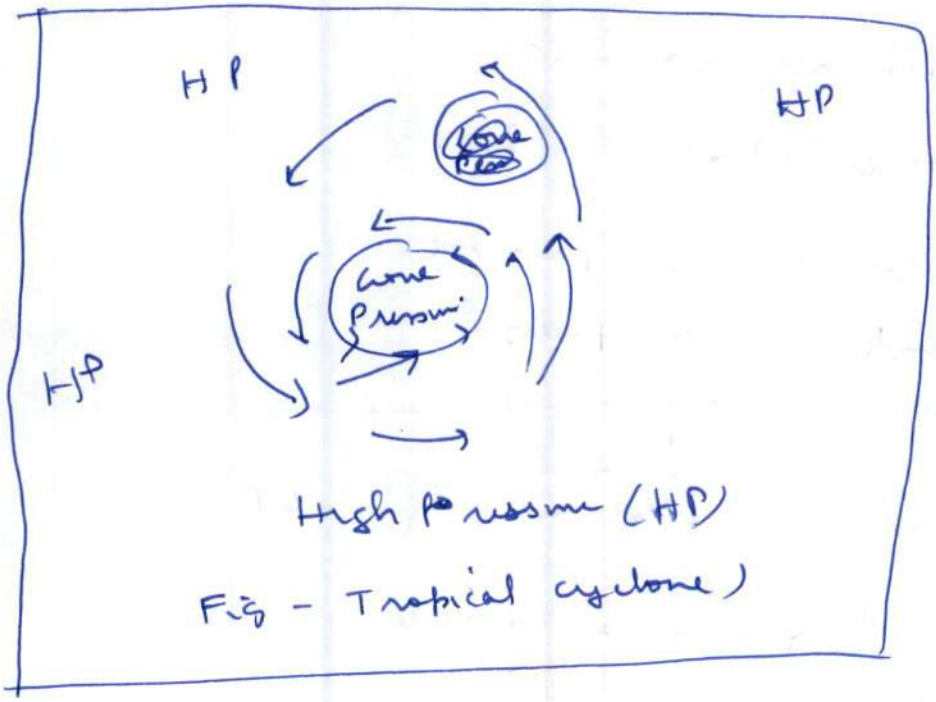
Tropical cycle

① ~~Avoid~~ Centre is a ~~high~~ low pressure zone

② Moves in anti clockwise direction

③ Gathers speed and water vapour in sea and then hits land

④ So destructive in land



High pressure (HP)

Fig - Tropical cyclone)

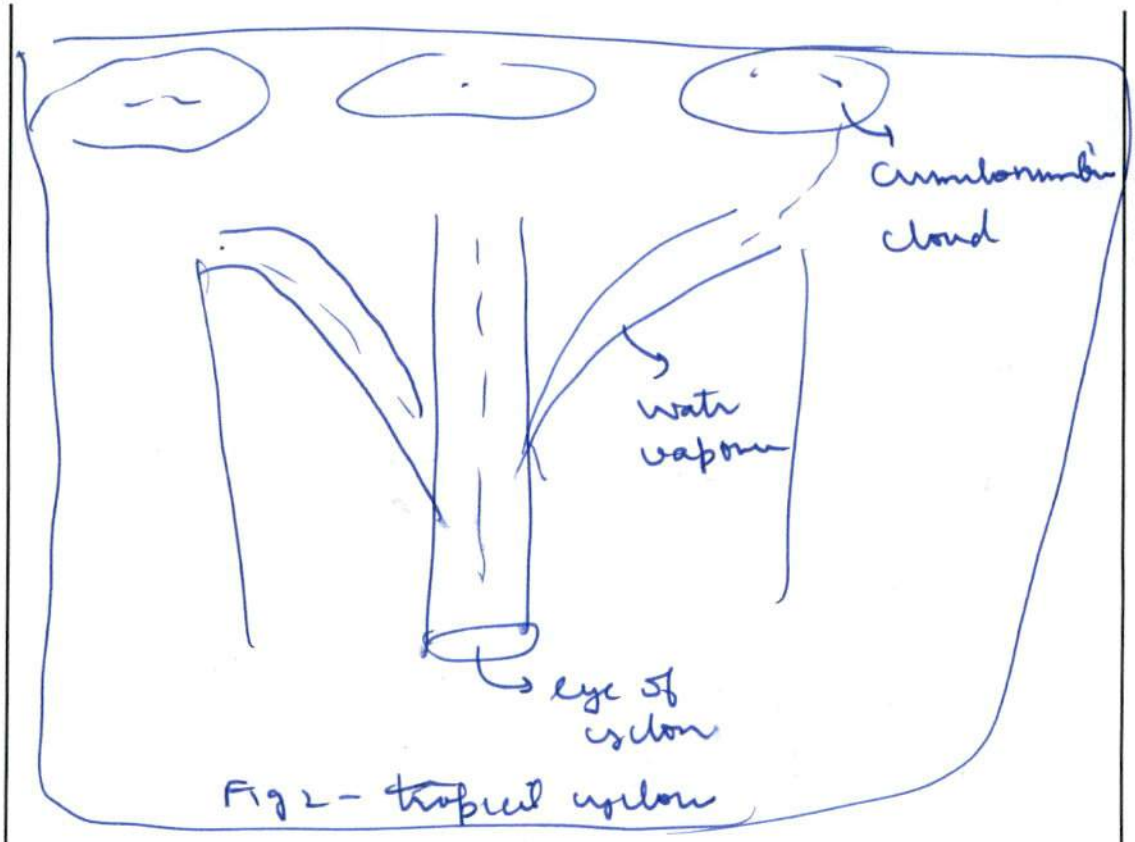


Fig 2 - tropical cyclon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extra · Tropical cycle

① Clock wise movement

② Horses intensity in land

③ Centre → high pressure

outside → low pressure

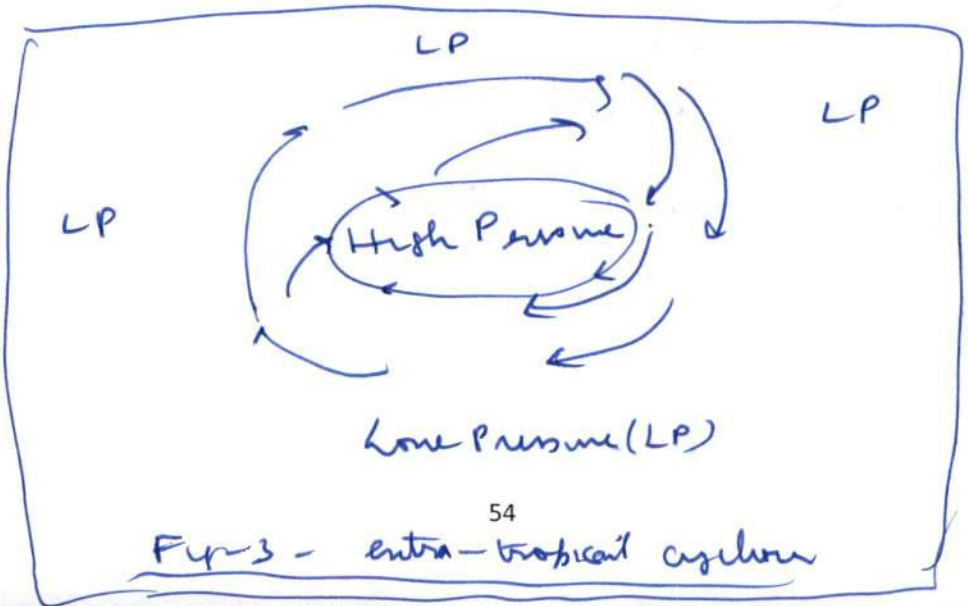


Fig-3 - extra-tropical cyclon

(4) It is not as destructive as it loses the speed over land.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 220239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ganesh Kumar Baskar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

23/8/2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Thiruvananthapuram

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was introduced as a replacement for earlier schemes that failed to provide expected outcomes.

Need for crop insurance

1. Reduce huge losses for farmer
2. As a part of climate change adaptation due to increasing floods and drought
3. Financial inclusion of farmers
4. To encourage crop diversification and cash crops as risk is already hedged.

Features of PMFBY

1. Includes pre-harvest, post-harvest loss.
2. Unlimited coverage
3. Nominal premium is charged
4. Technology based (GPS, satellite images) based loss evaluation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Strict deadline for paying compensation.

⑥ Penalties to be ~~paid~~ paid to farmer for delay in disbursement

Positives in performance

① Largest ever penetration of crop insurance in Indian history

② 1st time unlimited coverage for crops

③ Lesser chances of NPA's in agricultural loans as PMFBY is compulsory to get loans.

④ ~~The~~ option of public as well as private sector ~~bank~~ insurance companies

Negatives in performance

① Delay in payment of subsidy by the state government.

② Lack of infrastructure of private insurance players in rural areas for backend operations

③ Exorbitant premium charges to government by some insurance companies

These ~~should~~ issues should be reformed for benefits to reach all farmers.

2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IBC is one of the schemes of govt. that led to India's rank improvement by 30 place in World Bank's Ease of Doing business report.

Significance of IBC

① Time bound completion of all bankruptcy proceedings within 180 days.

② Same framework for all types of creditors including buyers of real estate

③ Provides for take over of weak companies by Insolvency professional

④ Allows creditors to take up running of company in meantime.

⑤ Provision for resolution of cross-border insolvency issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges to be addressed

① Several cases have gone beyond the given time period of 180 days which beats original purpose

② Recent amendment does not allow the existing promoter to bid for bankruptcy sale
↳ This leads to lower realization for creditors

③ Banks are forced to go for bankruptcy proceedings ~~instead~~ ~~if~~ even when ~~it~~ ~~is possible~~ there is possibility of turn around
↳ Due to fear of CBI, CVC charges
↳ especially public sector banks

④ Lack of expertise and sufficient insolvency professional in India

Once these issues are addressed, India will become a top destination for investment due to ease of business.

3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per economic survey 2017-18, a decrease of 10% in logistics cost can increase India's growth by 2-3%

Potential of multi modal ~~sector~~ transport

① Reduces logistics cost

② makes Indian goods competitive for global exports

③ Reduces delay due to change of mode of transportation

④ Environment friendly as more use of inland water ways and railways can be used.

⑤ Employment generation as logistics ~~sector~~ sector is labour intensive

⑥ Reduce regional ~~disparity~~ disparity in industrialisation
eg. North East.

Fig - Logistics schemes in India

Measures taken by government of India

① Multimodal transport hub near Guwahati with world bank funding

② Multimodal hub at ~~Allahabad~~ Varanasi as part of Jal-Marg Vikas to connect inland waterways.

③ Dedicated freight corridors to link railway from industrial areas to ports like JNPT

④ Port connectivity scheme under Sagarmala to connect port to hinterland by rail and roads.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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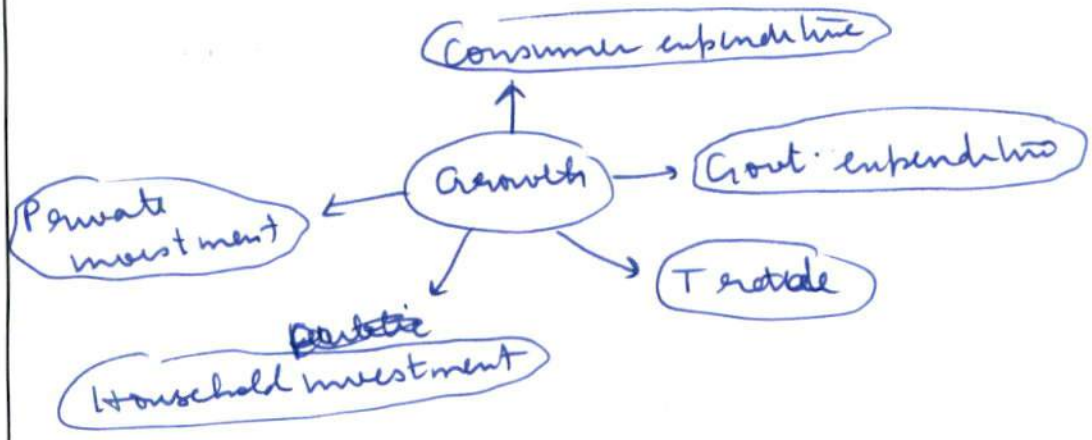
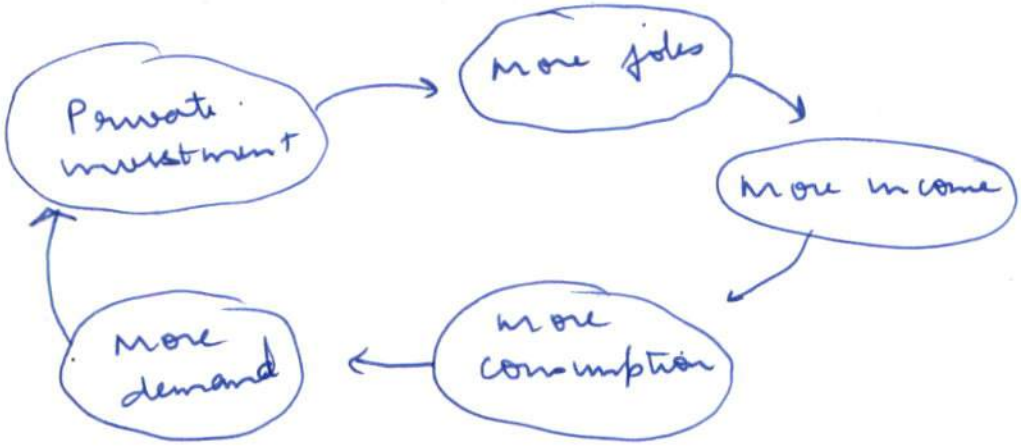


Clearly private investment is one of the key drivers of growth

Self sustaining cycle →



Hence a virtuous cycle of growth is formed that is self sustaining

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to revive private investment

1. Stability in policy framework
2. Avoidance of retrospective taxation
3. Removal of infrastructure bottleneck
4. Creation of a corporate bond market to fund investment
5. ~~Rede~~ Provision of incentives for investment like NIMZ or SEZ
6. Rate cuts by RBI
7. Increase credit offtake from public sector banks by solving the NPA crisis
   ↳ By recapitalisation
8. Friendly labour policies
   ↳ freedom from inspector Raj
9. Rehabilitation of NBFC's like IIFCL
10. Investment via NIIF (National infrastructure investment fund).

5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India generates around 1.75 lakh MT of municipal waste daily. This is expected to rise to 4 lakh MT by 2022. ~~Waste to energy~~

Waste to energy technique ~~a~~ are a way to solve this problem of municipal wastes.

Pyrolysis to generate fuel gas

Biogas production using organic waste

Advantages → good performance

① Reduces waste burning — pollution

② Provides clean energy

③ monetization of waste

④ Reduces land pollution due to land cleared garbage dumps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government initiatives

① Compulsory purchase of production of waste to energy plants

② Easier credit through Priority Sector lending

③ Viability gap funding for initial capital funding

Disadvantages → bad performance

① Many of them have not been operationalized due to financial issues

② Non connection to grid leads to non-use of energy

③ Debt ridden - discoms not willing to buy

④ Lack of sufficient interest in private sector investment.

Hence more govt. focus on this sector is needed for better outcomes. like PM-JIVAN Yojana etc.

6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NCAP was introduced to improve the quality of air and reduce air pollution ~~in~~ all over India.

Strategies

① Establishment ~~nationals~~ NAAQS framework for measuring concentration of pollutants like Sulphur dioxide, Ammonia

② Data of Air quality in selected cities to be put in public domain

③ National ~~carbon~~ Carbaceous Aerosols Programme to reduce pollution by aerosols

④ Creation of knowledgeable human power for air quality programmes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Policy advice to governments at centre and state for improving air quality

(6) Institutional framework set up for monitoring and mitigation for poor air quality

7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As a part of WTO regime India passed laws to make its legal system compliant with TRIPS laws.

Fundamental differences with developed world

① Protection of traditional knowledge for indigenous communities

② SC → Novartis case against evergreening of patents

③ Indian Patent laws allow compulsory licensing under national interest
↳ opposed by developed countries

④ Poor enforcement of IPR regime in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Govt. supports generic drug manufacturers who copy original drugs of ~~drugs~~ companies in developed world

↳ leads to conflict

(6) Indian law allows copying content for education purpose as per Delhi HC judgement on Delhi University Xerox shops

↳ This is considered by developing countries as copyright violation

(7) India wants ~~looser~~ less strict IPR to encourage growth of its infant industries

↳ Developed countries want to maximise own profits

India should design its IPR ~~design~~ regime with focus on developing own capabilities while satisfying minimum requirements of TRIPS agreement

8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of lunar exploration

① New scientific knowledge on origin of universe

② mineral resources.

③ Presence of life

④ Possibility of colonization

Technological advances in Chandrayaan-2

① Largest number of payloads were involved in the launch

② ~~Rover~~ Lunar Rover was a part of mission to collect data.

③ Research objectives of phase-2 were broader than phase-1

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Search for evidence for life

(5) Movement to other areas apart ~~from~~ from the lunar poles

(6) Possibility of human travel to moon is envisaged

(7) ~~Research on~~

9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Launch of ASAT mission by India to show its satellite destruction abilities has started a debate on space militarization

Militarization of outer space - A threat

① It has potential to lead to an arms race in space

② No law prohibiting space weapons is available. As Outer Space Peace treaty is applicable only for nuclear weapons

③ Strategic rivalries
- ① Russia vs USA
- ② India vs China

④ opening up of 4th front of warfare i.e space warfare.

⑤ Will affect communication satellites,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

satellite links, DTH TV etc which are part of critical information Infrastructure in modern day.

Need for Rule-base order to govern outer space treaty

① A non-proliferation treaty to ensure that arms race does not spread.

② An updated outer space treaty to prohibit or regulate deployment of space weapons

③ Rule based order to ensure that no-single nation uses its advantage to pummel an opponent without space weapons

Hence a rule-based order for outer space is essential for world peace as enshrined in Art-51 of directive principles of state policy

10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

money laundering refers to conversion of money that is illegal in terms of generation or payment of taxes into a form that appears legitimate.

Threat to financial stability

1. Evasion of taxes reduces government revenue and social spending
2. Distortion of real estate and financial markets due to laundered money
3. Creates parallel economy that makes government policies ineffective.
4. Incentivises illegal activities and law breaking

Threat to national security

1. Funding of J and Kashmir terrorists and other movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) This money is used for arms and ammunition purchase

(3) Linkage of organised crime involved in money laundering and terrorists

eg. Dawood Ibrahim was an organised criminal but also responsible for 1993 Bombay blasts.

(4) Used for payment to stone throwers etc.

Impact of Prevention of Money laundering Act

(1) Gives teeth to law enforcement agencies

(2) Allows attachment of assets before conviction
↳ hence stops financing

(3) Conviction rate are low
↳ not effective

(4) Evidence requirement is high leading to low effectiveness

Hence PMLA has helped but it needs further reforms to be effective.

11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural marketing refers to the activity of taking agricultural raw materials from farmer and reaching the end customer. It may involve some processing in between for value addition.

Need for Agricultural market reforms

① To achieve goal of doubling farmers income by 2022 as per Ashok Dalwai committee recommendations

② To improve agro-processing sector for enhancement of value addition

③ Reduce the number of intermediaries to stop rent seeking and reduce price dispersal between price that farmer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

is paid and cost to customer.

(4) To increase agricultural sector growth rate

(5) Creation of a national agricultural market

(6) Current laws like Essential Commodities Act, 1955 discourage private investment.

Key Aspects to be Reformed

(1) Implementation of Model contract farming Act of NITI AAYOG to enhance tie up with private sector.

(2) Abolition of APMC Act as it creates a monopoly and leads to cartelization among buyers

In addition mandi charges are high for the farmer

(3) Land leasing to be made more flexible to encourage private investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Focus on modern warehousing facilities to ~~avo~~ avoid losses and spoilage in cover and plinth method.

(5) MSP should be reformed to prevent shift ~~tow~~ towards rice, wheat

(6) Abolition of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to encourage storage to get better price

(7) Popularisation of Commodity exchanges
↳ Futures will reduce price risk for both buyers and sellers.

(8) Encouragement of negotiable warehouse receipts to enable farmer to get credit based on his unsold stock.

These measures will bolster growth of agriculture and enhance employment opportunities.

12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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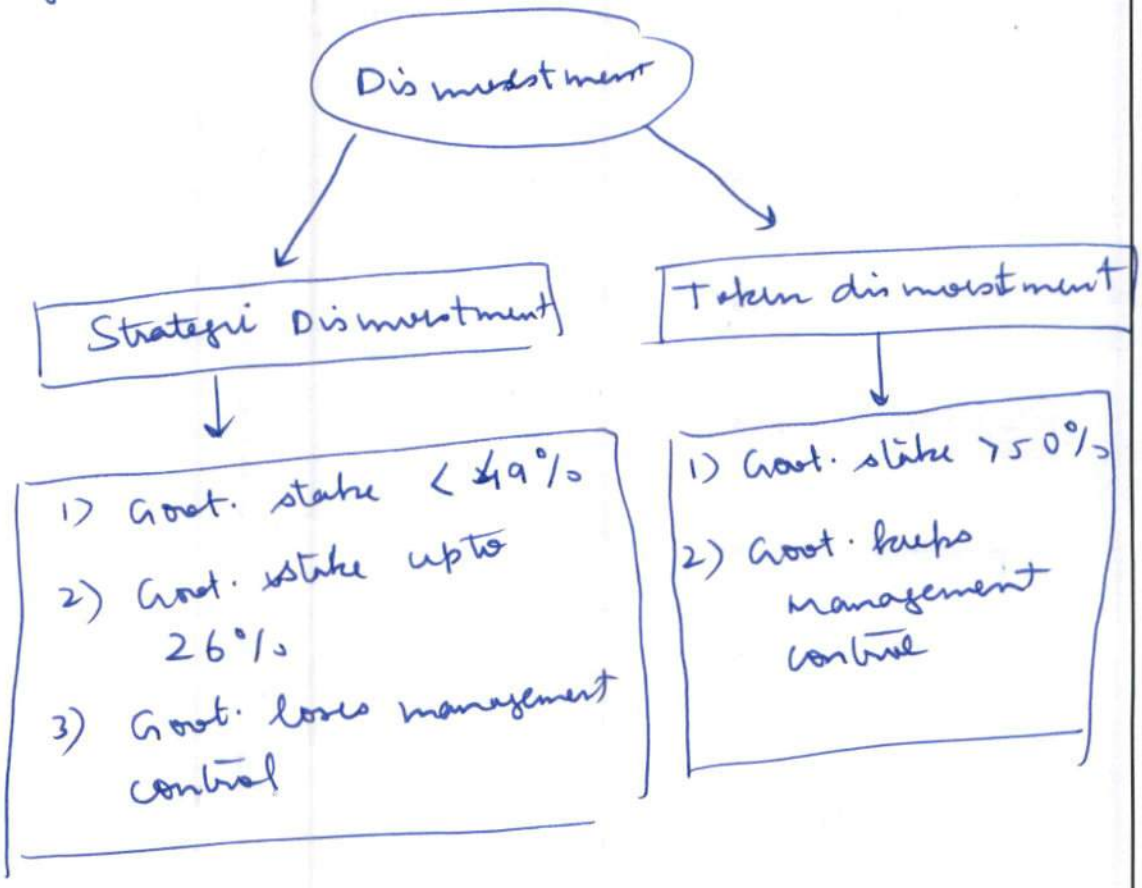
Air India disinvestment plans have brought this topic into discussion

Disinvestment means reducing government stake in public sector companies and putting them on stock market in private hands.

This policy started after 1991 liberalisation reforms.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent disinvestment efforts

1. Air India → Failed in last govt. term
2. Ashoka Hotels
3. Indian Railways - Partially
   - ↳ Running specialitiani
   - ↳ manufacture of coaches
4. CPSE ETF to sell stocks of central public sector units to general public

Why disinvestment efforts limited

1. Resistance from employee unions
2. Political opposition from left and Swadeshi ideologies
3. There are loss making companies with large debts.
   ↳ makes them unattractive to private sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Private sector do not have large capital base to buy large PSUs.

(5) Onerous conditions put by government on employee retention and debt obligations.

(6) FDI and Joint venture by foreign players is limited in strategic sector due to limits and approval mechanisms

(7) Lack of political will.

(8) Some of these companies have the potential to turn profitable. Hence government is waiting so that it can be sold at higher price.

As India moves towards market-oriented economy, strategic disinvestment will help in running companies efficiently and provide funds for social sector.

13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Recent years, India has had one of the highest growth rates in the world. But it has been called a jobless growth due to less employment generation.

Why Employment creation and productivity do not grow

① Returns to capital increase whereas return to labour decrease with technology as per Thomas Piketty

② Increasing productivity means less employees needed to do same job. Hence employment decreases.

③ Productivity increase means more skilled and productive labour is needed but Indian workers who have any formal skill training is <5%

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

compared to over 80% in South Korea.

(4) Tight labour laws incentivise replacement of labour with capital. This leads to reduced employment.

(5) Most of growth in productivity has happened in service sector. However agriculture which employs ~50% of Indian workforce has not seen any ~~growth~~ productivity growth.

Why Indian firms start small and stay small

(1) Inflexible labour laws.

(2) Legislations like Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 with onerous provisions on firing employees ~~are also~~ kick in with larger employee base.

(3) Large no. of incentives like Credit Capital subsidy scheme ~~allows~~ incentivise companies to stay as MSMEs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) GST incentives like non-filing for company below turnover ₹1 crore reduces compliance cost of small industries.

(5) Lack of rich capital funding in corporate bond market and stock market forces entrepreneurs to depend on banks which don't finance at large levels.

(6) Negative social attitude towards industrialists and corporates.

(7) Domestic discretionary spending is not rising fast in India. This does not encourage growth of companies

14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India imports about 70% of its crude oil requirements. Recent events like Iranian sanctions show how vulnerable India's energy security is.

Energy efficiency is the process of reducing energy consumption by performing operations in an efficient manner.

Importance of energy efficiency

① Reduce dependence on imported energy like crude oil

② Energy efficiency reduced emission of greenhouse gases leading to reduced contribution to climate change.

③ Transition to modern technology like electric vehicles running on lithium ion battery shifts away from fossil fuels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Use of thorium based reactors instead of uranium based Pressurized heavy water reactors to reduce dependence on uranium that is imported.

(5) Usage of ~~stan~~ solar energy leads to reduction of AT&C losses as generation of energy is localized leading energy efficiency.
India being a solar rich country, it ~~is~~ gives energy security.

Steps taken by government

(1) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is a part of National Action Plan on Climate Change

(2) FAME-India Scheme to promote Electric vehicles in India. Its target is to achieve 30% sales by 2030 ~~to~~ be of electric / hybrid vehicles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) ~~Zero effect~~.

Zero Defect, Zero effect scheme for MSMEs to produce output without any defects and with energy efficiency

(4) PAT → Perform achieve trade allows energy efficient firms to monetise their efficiency.

(5) Schemes like UJALA, ~~Street light~~ to replace incandescent bulbs with LED light to conserve energy.

(6) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramen Jyoti Yojana for feeder separation in rural areas to reduce AT&C losses.

(7) Strategic petroleum reserves in Padur, Vishakhapatnam etc. to store 90 days worth of oil need for energy security

(8) GREENEX stock market index.

~~(9) Target of~~

These schemes will help India shed its dependence for energy outside while improving energy efficiency of its own consumption.

15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has be in place for decaded still, we are not close to achieving "Reasonable wages for living" as mandated by Art-42 under Directive principles of state policy.

Reasons for workers outside minimum wage

① Minimum wages Act, 1948 applies to to specific sectors of industry. There are large scale exemptions depending on sector and size of firm

② Labour law implementation is not stringent

③ Large sections of labourers (>80% as per NSSO, 73rd round) are working in unorganised sector which is difficult to monitor and enforce.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Lack of awareness of minimum wage rights among workers.

(5) Trade Unions are limited to large factories and they do not fight for unorganised labour.

(6) Exploitation by companies through nexus with officials and politicians to maximise profits.

(7) Slower growth rates in manufacturing sector does not allow companies to pay minimum wages. Else they will be bankrupt

(8) ~~Market dates~~ Minimum wages fixed are very high from market linked wages ~~today~~ due to populism - This leads to non-implementation.

Corrective measures

(1) Bolster powers to labour department to conduct raids and give tough penalties

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

for stringent implementation of minimum wages Act

(2) Amendments in Minimum Wages, Act, 1948 to cover all sectors of industry.

(3) Scientific policy making for determining minimum wages that are fair but also close to "market clearing" wages so that all stakeholders are satisfied

(4) Increase formalization of economy

(5) Awareness campaign through Trade Union like AITUC.

(6) Payment of wages through bank account linked with Aadhaar to help govt. monitor implementation of minimum wages

These measures will ensure inclusive growth and a fair society as envisioned by our constitution makers.

16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A carbon market is a policy instrument that allows companies to trade Carbon Dioxide equivalent rights to emit. It is a mechanism for implementation of cap and trade method to reduce CO_2 emissions.

It is also a part of Kyoto Protocol

Significance of Carbon-market in India

① Helps in tackling climate change

② Meeting India's ~~Intended National~~ INDC obligations under UNFCC

③ Helps India gain ~~to~~ efficiency funding as a part of Clean development mechanism

④ Enforces "polluter pays" principle

⑤ Incentivises local companies to move towards green technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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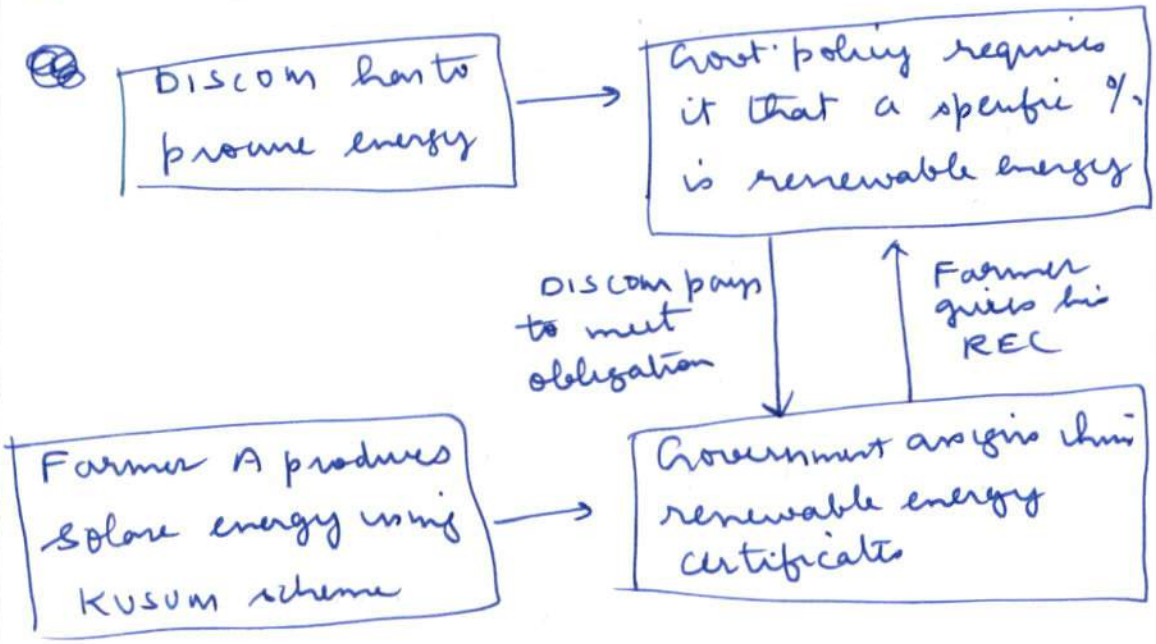
(6) Enables further government policy initiatives on green technology.

Mechanism of renewable energy certificate



Challenges faced by REC

(1) Lack of strict enforcement of REC scheme by government

(2) A mature market has not yet developed in India due to its recency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lack of awareness ~~among~~ among renewable energy producers to get ~~ce~~ certificates

(4) DISCOMs are already under losses hence they do not want long term ~~Pow~~ Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

↳ This dis incentivises production of renewable energy.

(5) Many small producers like households and farmers are not ~~con~~ connected to main grid to be eligible for REC

(6) ~~Pe~~ Penalties for non-compliance are not significant to force compliance.

Way forward

(1) Stringent implementation
(2) Expanding grid connectivity
(3) Emphasis on PPA's with DISCOMs using UDAY - ~~S~~ Scheme

17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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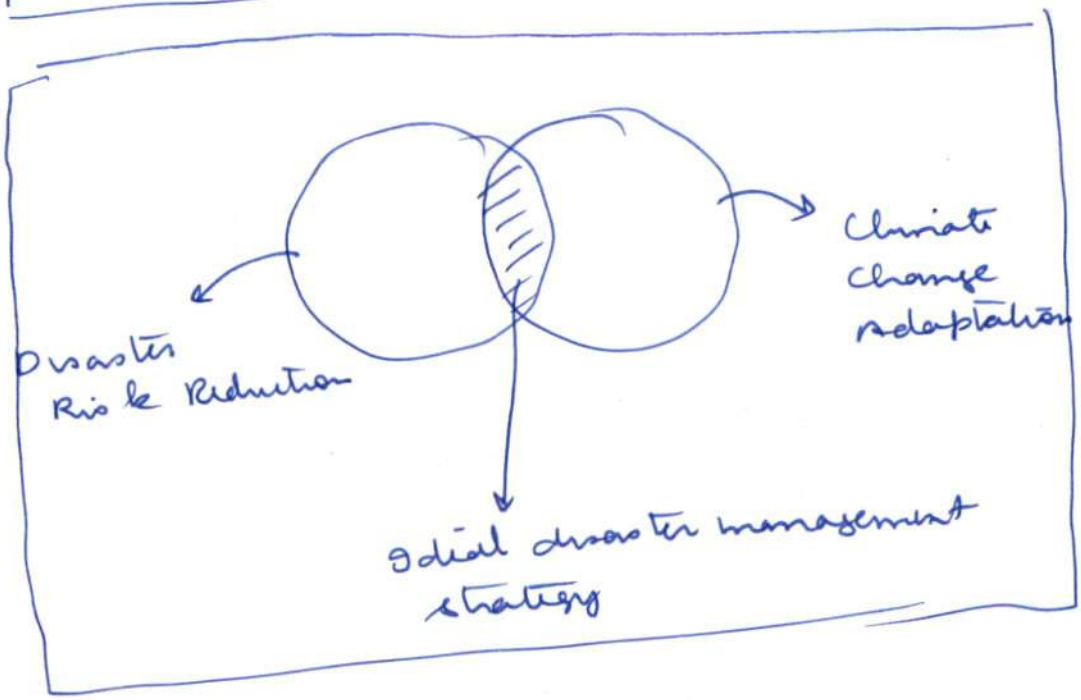
Disaster risk reduction refers to prevention and mitigation measures taken to reduce vulnerability and ~~exp~~ to disasters anticipated in ~~both~~ future.

~~Why~~ Need to integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation



① Climate change is expected to increase the frequency of disasters

② Climate change is directly linked to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

disasters like floods, droughts etc.
Hence it is linked to disaster risk reduction

③ Climate change adaptation measures like Climate ~~change~~ smart agriculture are also disaster risk reduction process for droughts

④ Disaster risk reduction activities are a consequence of failure of climate change adaptation process.

Challenges

① Lack of expertise in terms human resource and technology

② National Disaster Management Act, 2005 does not contain any provisions for climate change adaptation

③ Schemes for climate change adaptation like NICRA (National initiative for Climate resilient agriculture) ~~is not~~ does not contain provisions ~~for~~ for

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

handling disaster once they strike

④ No policy changes by government to incorporate both

⑧ Way forward

① Amendment to NDMA act,

② National action plan for climate change should have separate mission for disaster risk reduction

③ Inclusion of indigenous knowledge systems to fight disasters and climate change

eg. Kunds in Rajasthan, Bamboo houses in North East.

18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayogs - India roadmap for 2022 calls for data based policy making for ~~effective~~ effective implementation and targeting of policies.

Significance of data in policy making

① Evidence based policy will address the objectives better

② Easier to convince opposing stakeholders with data

③ Possibility of real time feedback leading to cyclical ~~co~~ improvement of policies based on ground realities

④ Data of mistakes enables policy makers to avoid it again

⑤ This is the global best practice. Hence using this will assist in getting more funds from multilateral institutions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

like World bank, UNFCCC (Clean Development Mechanism) for projects.

(6) Helps in better targeting of benefiters

(7) Reduction of corruption ~~and hiding~~

(8) Poor performance of authorities cannot be hidden.

Why underutilization of data

(1) Due to federal structure, difficult to collate data as different levels of government are involved

(2) System integration is difficult due to different systems in different department

(3) No legislative backing

(4) Lack of bureaucratic enterprise in ~~policy~~ data based policy making

(5) Vested interests want the system to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

remain opaque. Hence they create hurdles.

(6) Cultural / Institutional constraint → due to emphasis on personal connection rather than on mechanical data based decision making.

Measures for transforming Indian data architecture

(1) Incentive to states ~~that~~ from central grants that perform well in data based policy making

(2) Unification of systems of information using common, open-source data standard

(3) Training of officials in data based policy making

(4) Strict timelines for establishing this architecture

(5) Provision and development of customized tools to enable policymakers to slice and dice data in a single dashboard.

19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Since 1950s, When Nagas rose up under Phizo, North East has been a source of insurgency in India. Till now few like Tripura and Mizoram have been solved but others still remain at large.

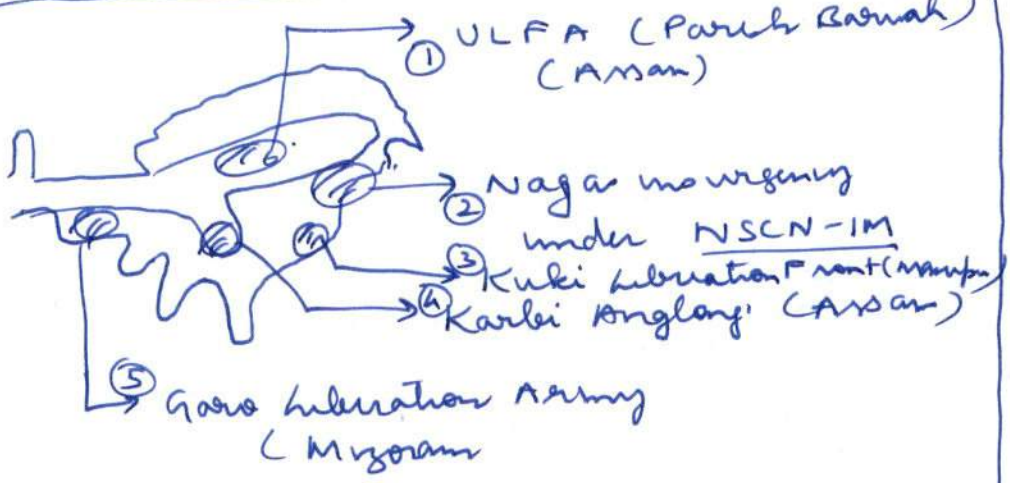

Fig – North-East insurgency

Factors for insurgency

① Non-democratic annexation

eg. Manipur was annexed without concurrence of its assembly

② Lack of governance

eg. Mizoram revolted under Laldenga

due to mishandling of Mizo Famine of 1959

③ Safe Havens in neighbouring countries like Myanmar and Bangladesh

④ Funding and training by hostile countries
China and ISI (Pakistan) support this

⑤ ~~Fellow~~ Sovereignty and conflict with other tribes
Demand for greater Nagalim by NSCN that includes areas in Manipur

⑥ Economic deprivation
ULFA in Assam wants to establish a socialist government

⑦ Competition among various tribes living in Karbi Anglong for domination.

Measures to tackle cross border insurgency

① Legislative measures
Imposition of AFSPA and inner line permit system in key areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Bilateral understanding with neighbouring countries
eg. Bhutan executed Operation All Clear to flush out ULFA

(3) Greater Autonomy under Schedule 5 and 6

(4) Formation of new state like Mizoram, Meghalaya

(5) Political mainstreaming of insurgent
eg. Laldenga who was an insurgent became CM of Mizoram

(6) Peace Accords
eg. Mizo Peace Accord 1986

(7) Control organized crime to reduce financial support

(8) Strong Military actions

These measures have reduced insurgency to a great extent. Further progress through peace accords will make North-East a peaceful and prosperous state

20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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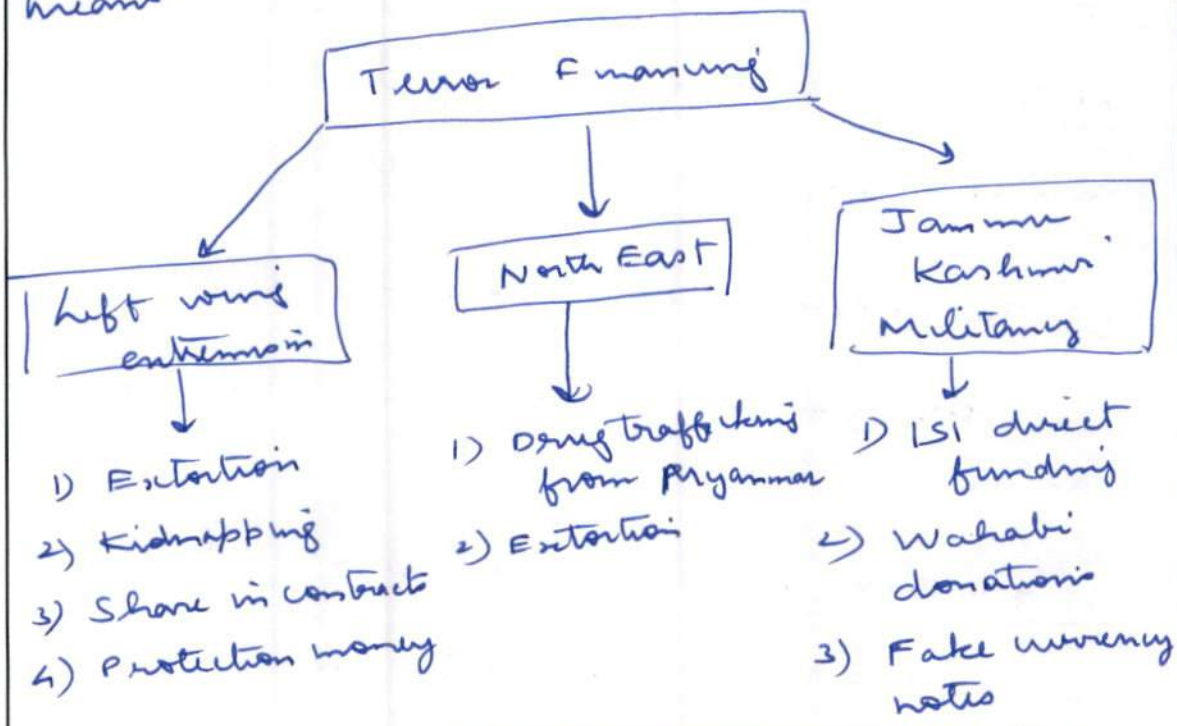
Terror financing refers to funding of terrorism activities through other economic means.



Challenges in ~~the~~ countering terror financing

1. External state support
2. Foreign NGO's support in the name of human rights
3. Difficult terrain for prevention
4. Linkage with organized crime
5. Hawala Transactions are hard to detect

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Legislative measures like PMLA, 2002 and FEMA, are time-consuming process.

(7) Financial instruments like Promissory Notes provide anonymity to terrorist investments in stock market

(8) Crypto currencies like Bitcoin are hard to ~~dol~~ control due to their decentralised nature.

(9) High tech Fake currencies produced by State Bank of Pakistan are hard to detect.

(10) Lack of security in these regions allow insurgents to use extortion and kidnappings.

Steps taken By India

(1) Advanced security features in new series of currency notes.

(2) Demonetisation

(3) RBI ban on crypto currencies.

(4) SC order for KYC norms to be followed for P note.

(5) ~~Control of~~ ~~tend~~ Border management to prevent infiltration of FICN.

(6) Bilateral understanding with Myanmar to control drug trade out of Golden triangle

(7) More CRPF deployment in Naxal-areas to provide security and check extortion as a source of funding

(8) Ministry of Home Affairs notice to NGO, suspected of supporting insurgents

These measures will help to break the back of terror funding and force them into negotiation Table. This has the potential of ending terrorism and stop stone throwing events in Kashmir

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK